NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

BOOKS FOR STATION LIBRARIES.

THIS COMPANY HAS SUPPLIED MANY OF THE

PRINCIPAL LIBRARIES

and Schools in India to the satisfaction of its numerous clients. Enquiries for Catalogues, Estimates, or Information will be promptly responded to.

Messrs. THACKER & Co., Ld., will send, on application, a

LIST OF 1,000 VOLUMES

fairly representative of English Literature, and including a liberal selection of the Scientific and Technical Works most likely to be useful.

The want of a guide to the organisation and selection of small Mofussil Libraries has long been felt, and the impetus which the

INDIAN AND COLONIAL SERIES

has given to the establishment of Libraries has increased the need.

It is not pretended that this is a list of the 1,000 "Best" Books, or even of the Books which we think should be read. We have included Books which during a long experience of library work we have found to be most useful and acceptable to readers.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per AUSTRIAN Lloyd's s. s. "IMPERATOR," from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of her arrival, and requested to take immediate DELIVERY of their GOODS landed at the VICTORIA DOCK, No. 7.

The Company's Surveyor will attend every morning to survey Damages, and the claims in this respect must be adjusted and presented before steamer's departure, otherwise none will be entertained.

EMIL SCARPA,
Agent.

THE ANCHOR LINE s. s. "BRITANNIA," has arrived from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and discharges in the VICTORIA DOCK.

Consignees are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and TO TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the Quay at the risk and expense of Consignees, unless Boats are sent alongside to take Delivery without delay.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all Claims for Damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey Damages.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 20th April, 1898.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of TWELVE PER CENT. per annum for the year ending 31st December, 1897, will be paid to Registered Shareholders on and after MONDAY, the Twenty-fifth day of April, 1898, at the Offices of the Company, Oriental Buildings.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Manager and Actuary.

Oriental Buildings, Bombay, April 20th, 1898.

ESTATE FOR SALE AT SIMLA.

THE ESTATE consists of "GRASMERE," a large, well-furnished HOUSE, situated in extensive grounds, on Summer Hill, within 15 minutes' walk of main entrance to Viceregal Lodge: also "BUTTERMERE," a furnished COTTAGE, with a well laid out FRUIT and FLOWER GARDEN.

The "Grasmere" FRUIT-garden is the best private FRUIT-garden in Simla, containing over 300 English FRUIT-trees; APPLES (more than 50 imported varieties), Pears, Peaches, Apricots, Cherries, Plums (English and Japanese), Medlars, Figs, &c., mostly in full bearing.

There is a Tennis-court in the centre of the Garden.

For terms and further particulars,

Apply to the PROPRIETOR,
"GRASMERE,"
SIMLA.

THE STANDARD MILLS CO., LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that at the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders, held on TUESDAY, the 19th April, 1898, a DIVIDEND at the Rate of Rs.15, per Share, free of Income Tax, for the year ending 31st December, 1897, has been declared payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 14, Esplanade Road, on and after MONDAY, the 2nd May, 1898, between 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., to Shareholders whose names stood on the Company's Register on the 18th April, 1898, on presentation of their Share Certificates.

By Order,

SASSOON J. DAVID & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 20th April, 1898.

IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS, BOMBAY.

No. 126 OF 1898.

In the matter of RUNCHORDAS SOONDERJI, an adjudged Insolvent.

WHEREAS the Petition of DOSA KUVERJI the Petitioning Creditor of the above-named Insolvent verified by the declaration of the said Dosa Kuverji was filed in this Honourable Court on this day and whereas the said Runchordas Soonderji has been this day duly adjudged to have committed an act of Insolvency under the Provisions of Section Three of the Act Eleven and Twelve Victoria, Chapter twenty one. It is ordered that all the real and personal estate and effects of the said Insolvent be vested in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court. And it is further ordered that the said Insolvent do within thirty days from the date hereof file a Schedule in this Honourable Court in the form in Schedule C. to the said Act annexed, containing the statement of his debts, estate and effects. Dated this twentieth day of April, One thousand Eight hundred and Ninety-eight.

C. W. L. JACKSON,
Clerk of the Court.

Court House, Clerk of the Court's Office, Fort, Bombay, this 20th day of April, 1898.

THE NEW APOLLO PRESS CO., LD.

IN LIQUIDATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held at the Liquidators' Office, No 20, Samuel Street, on the Fifth day of May, 1898, at 4-30 P. M., to confirm the following Resolution passed on the 20th instant:—

That Mr. Pestonjee Dadabhoy Surveyor be appointed a Joint Liquidator with Mr. Meherally Dewraj Master, in the place of the late Mr. Hassumbhoy Somjee, at a remuneration of Rupees seventy-five only.

MEHERALLI DEWRAJ MASTER,
Surviving Liquidator.

Bombay, 20th April, 1898.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,

GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.

OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15), Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED FOOD, OATS, BRAN, &c., Supplied.

WIESBADEN, GERMANY,

PENSION VILLA FRANK,

ABEGGSTRASSE, 3.

WELL FURNISHED ROOMS excellent Table, Baths, thermal and other. House stands on its own grounds. Within three minutes' walk of Kurhaus, moderate Prices. Arrangements made with Families, for Summer or Winter season.

NOTICES.

Y. M. C. A. ROOMS,
APOLLO BUNDER.

MR. A. KLEIN. B.A., who has been on A PREACHING TOUR THROUGH INDIA will be in Bombay for THURSDAY and FRIDAY, the 21st and 22nd instant, and will PREACH the GOSPEL at the above Rooms. Hours 8-30 p.m., Sharp. All are cordially invited, No Collection.

BOMBAY CLUB.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Club, will be held in the Club House, on THURSDAY, the 21st instant, at 5-30 p.m., to consider the following alteration in the Rules, viz:—That Rule XXVII be cancelled.

ALEX. F. FERGUSON,
Hon. Secretary.

BHAVNAGAR HARBOUR WORKS.

TENDERS will be received up to 20th May, 1898, for the supply of THREE HUNDRED TONS of DESHAGUR BENGAL COALS to be delivered at the Port of Bhavnagar, on or before the 1st August, 1898.

The Tenders should be addressed to the STATE ENGINEER, Bhavnagar, and should specify proposed date of delivery.

Bhavnagar, 16th April, 1898.

APPOINTMENT OF ACTING MUNICIPAL SECRETARY, BOMBAY.

REQUIRED the SERVICES of a Gentleman as ACTING MUNICIPAL SECRETARY of Bombay for six months from 22nd May, 1898.

If the Services of the Gentleman so appointed are approved, the appointment will, in all probability, be made permanent from the expiration of the period of six months. The Salary of the appointment is Rs. 700 rising to Rs. 1,000 per mensem, and the holder of the same is required to devote his whole time and attention to the duties of his office.

Applications to be addressed to the Chairman of the Standing Committee, Municipal Offices, Bombay, on or before the 7th proximo.

By Order,

H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Municipal Secretary.

Municipal Offices, Bombay, 18th April, 1898.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 25th February, 1897.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT FORT WILLIAM IN BENGAL.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the Matter of the Indian Companies Acts 1882 and 1895.

AND

In the Matter of the BENGAL SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

TO BE SOLD free from encumbrances by PUBLIC AUCTION, on MONDAY, the 23rd day of May, 1898, at No. 1, Clive Row, in Calcutta, at 12 o'clock noon, by Messrs. Sinclair Murray and Co., provided a sufficient sum is offered pursuant to an order of the said Court in the above matters, dated the 8th day of January, 1898.

As a first class going concern, all those Mill Premises situate at Mohesh Seerampore, together with the Buildings, Plant, Machinery, consisting of 18,392 Spindles and 200 Looms with ample preparing Machinery, Implements and Tools, Offices and Outhouses erected thereon, the property of the above Company. The purchaser of same to take over at a valuation to be made by an expert all the Loose Cotton, Cotton and Yarn on process of manufacturing and all the Baled Cotton, Cotton Waste Yarn Cloth and Stores lying in and upon the said Mill Premises and in the said Company's Calcutta Godowns and also all the furniture at present lying upon the Mill Premises. Full particulars of which will be given at the date of Auction.

The property will be sold subject to the conditions of sale which with the description and particulars of the property can be obtained from Reginald Murray, Esq., of No. 11, Hare Street, Calcutta, the Official Liquidator, or from Messrs. Orr Robertson and Burton, Solicitors, and Messrs. S. J. Leslie and Sons, Sallciters, of Old Post Office Street, Calcutta.

Dated 22nd March, 1898.

REG. MURRAY,
Official Liquidator.

WM. HAROLD EDWARDS,
Attorney for The Official Liquidator,
6, Old Post Office Street, Calcutta.

WANTED.

WANTED AT SIMLA

AS SECRETARY for the United Service Institution of India, on a salary of Rs. 100 per mensem, a Member of the Institution who can obtain a year's leave in India, from about the 1st August, 1898.

For further particulars apply to the SECRETARY, Simla.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S

BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

One new English built C under-spring CANCE LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood, by Lucas, of London.

One set of best English silver-mounted four-in-hand HARNESS, suitable for Arab and Waler horses.

One set of best English silver-mounted pair-horse-harness, suitable for Arab and Waler horses.

Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS, by other well-known makers.

HOUSES furnished with latest style neat furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest designs FOR SALE or HIRE, and also made to order.

Apply to

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.

MENIST'S SPECTACLES.

MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST:—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	26	16
With Single temple Sides	50	24	15
Solders	50	23	15

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs.5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on Steel. The new Gold and Steel "Movillette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in Stock. REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

SPECIAL:

Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups, Stirrups with folding sides, folders and Globuler Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

TRADE THERAPION MARK.

This successful and highly popular remedy, as employed in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau, and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed.

THERAPION NO. 1 in a few days only removes all discharges, effectually superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles, irritation of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief where other well-ad remedies have been powerless.

THERAPION No. 2, for impurity of the blood, scurvy, pimples, spots, blotches, pains and swellings of the joints, secondary symptoms, disease of the bones, sore throat, and all diseases for which it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury, sarsaparilla, etc., to the destruction of the sufferer's teeth and ruin of health. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood, and thoroughly eliminates every poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION NO. 3 for nervous exhaustion, waste of vitality and all the distressing consequences arising from early error, excess, residence in hot, unhealthy climates, &c. It possesses surprising power in restoring strength and vigour to the debilitated.

THERAPION may be procured at 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. per package of all the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the world. In ordering, the purchaser should state which of the three numbers he requires, and observe the above Registered Trade Mark, which is a facsimile of the word "THERAPION" as it appears on the Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every genuine package by order of Her Majesty's Hon. Commissioners and without which it is a forgery.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 69 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits, or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses:—

POMMERY AND GRENO	Rheims.
VEUVE CLICQUOT PONSARDIN	Rheims.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
GEORGE TANQUERAY & Co.	London.
HEIDSIECK & Co.	Rheims.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON	Leith.
PERRIER JOUET & Co.	Epernay.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN	London.
POL ROGER & Co.	Rheims.
BOLLINGER & Co.	Ay.
JAMES HAWKER & Co.	Plymouth.
JUSTERINI & BROOKS	London.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL	Leith.
DEUTZ & GELDERMANN	Ay.
NATH JOHNSTON & SONS	Bordeaux.
J. SACCONE	Gibraltar.
COSSART, GORDON & Co.	Madeira.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS	Bordeaux.
BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co.	Oporto.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN-ZELLERS & Co.	Oporto.
WOODHOUSE & Co.	Marsala.
LEACOCK & Co.	Madeira.
AYALA & Co.	Ay.
RUINART PERE ET FILS	Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT	London.
P. J. VALCKENBERG	Worms.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR	Cotes d'Or.
J. & J. GRANT	Rothes.
ACKERMANN LAURANCE	Saumur
ANDREW ROWAN	Melbourne.
AUSTRALIAN WINE Co.	Melbourne.
JOS. DIETZL	Budapest.
R. SCHLUMBERGER	Vosiau.
JAMES CATHCART & Co.	Leith.
CHAS. MACKINLAY & Co.	Leith.
JOHN CRABBIE & Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co.	London.
W. R. EDDISON & Co.	London.
EMIL POHL & Co.	London.
W. DOYLE	London.
GEO. IDLE CHAPMAN & Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, Spirits, or Liqueurs, &c., from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

[PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO

PHIPSON & Co.,

BOMBAY.

FRED. GIESLER & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE.

Extra Superior Dry, Quarts Rs. 75 and Pints Rs. 40 per doz for India " Rs. 76 " Rs. 40 "

For these Cream of Champagnes

Apply to

TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,

44, Elphinstone Circle Bombay.

THE ASSOCIATED VINEYARD CALTIVATORS CO.'S

BEEHIVE BRANDY.

THIS BRANDY which is much approved in Great Britian, America, and Australia, has scored further SUCCESS by being just Awarded

SPECIAL FIRST PRIZE & GOLD MEDAL, AT THE BRISBANE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

Rs. 2-4 per Bottle.

TWENTY-THIRD EDITION.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1898.

WITH PORTRAIT OF HIS HIGHNESS AGA KHAN,

THE HEAD OF THE KHOJA COMMUNITY.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED,

At the *BOMBAY GAZETTE* OFFICE,

PRICE: Rs. 5; with Postage Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1898 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and details the progress made by the City in recent years. It contains

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE PLAGUE EPIDEMIC.

In addition to recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the public buildings of the City, including those which have been completed during the year.

THE

BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

THE "Times," the leading newspaper in the world, says — The volume may be opened at random, and will afford similar examples of the astonishing growth of the city and of the province. The compiler says that nowhere else, probably, in the world, not even in Alexandria, are so many and such striking varieties of race, nationality and religion represented as in Bombay. To all these varieties, and to a vast number of other statistics, as to the services, finances, manufacturer commerce, public health, and the like due attention is paid in this volume. The most important and interesting part of the Guide is the historical, which may be read at leisure, while the rest of the volume will serve as a trustworthy book of reference. A map of India and another of the island of Bombay add to the value of the Gdide.

Bombay Gazette Offices,
Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

HOME in the family of Dr. Gloël for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium) in Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by Private Park. Terms & 75 per year.

Application to

Dr. GLOEL
Landhaus Birkenfeld,
Wesel-am-Rhein,
Germany.

INSURANCES.

THE DEMAND

FOR

STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865, the preference shown for STANDARD POLICIES has been very marked; the NEW BUSINESS having exceeded £1,000,000, sums assured, PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE. The BUSINESS of 1895 was the largest in the History of the Company.

PREMIUMS MODERATE; CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

EVERY INFORMATION

In connection with LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINESS can be obtained on application to

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

ESTABLISHED 1874.

Those who desire the Best and Cheapest Assurance obtainable in India should effect a Policy with the ORIENTAL

UNDER THE NEW

"ENGLISH PREMIUM"

SYSTEM.

THE FUNDS

have more than Doubled

DURING 5 YEARS

and now exceed

Rs. 1,17,00,000.

As the Expenses of Management of the Oriental are lower than those of any other Company of the same age, it can afford to grant POLICIES with Exceptionable Benefits.

Economy, Moderate Premiums,
Immediate Settlement of Claims,
Liberal Surrender Values and
unquestionable Security
being the principal
Features of the Oriental.

Particulars and Forms may be obtained from

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.

BOMBAY.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS EXCEED

£12,000,000 Stg.

LIFE ASSURANCE WITH ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

AT MODERATE RATES.

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 65 or Death if it occurs sooner.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 60 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	11 8 0	25	15 7 0	25	13 13 0
30	12 12 0	30	18 6 0	30	16 0 0
35	14 3 0	35	22 13 0	35	19 1 0
40	16 1 0	40	30 1 0	40	25 19 0

Rates or other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

NON-FORFEITURE POLICIES—LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.

AGENTS:—

EWART LATHAM & CO.,
FLEMING SHAW & CO.,
BOMBAY.

THE

NILGIRI TEA & COFFEE

TRADING COMPANY,

(No. 3 Hunmum Street, Fort, Bombay.)

SOLICITS COMPARISON AND TRIAL

IN QUALITY AND PRICES OF TH

NILGIRI TUDOR HALL TEAS

AND

WATERFALL COFFEES

RECEIVED DIRECTLY FROM THE ESTATE and highly appreciated by connoisseurs for FLAVOUR, COLOUR AND TASTE.

PRICES REMARKABLY MODERATE.

TEAS—(in air-tight 1 lb. Square Tin)

Rs. 1-4, 1-2, 1-0, 0-12, also in 1-4 and 1-2 lb. lead packets.

WATERFALL'S FRENCH COFFEES,

1-4 lb. tin 5 as., 1-2 lb. tin 9 as., 1 lb. tin Re. 1;

HANDSOME DISCOUNT TO MERCHANTS.

Prices of loose tea-chests and whole coffee on application.

WHAT FINER CAN YOU DRINK THAN

JOHN JAMESON

& SONS' (DUBLIN)

"OWN CASED" VERY OLD BLACK-BOTTLE

WHISKEY.

Please see you get it with

MEDAL CAPSULES { BLUE.....One Star. PINK.....Two Stars. GOLD.....Three Stars.

OF ALL DEALER

Sole Export Bottling Agents to S. J. & S.:—

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £375,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000

HEAD OFFICE.

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Singapore.	Hankow.
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Foochow.
Rangoon.	Kwala Lumpor.	Manila.
Colombo.	Batavia.	Yokohama.
Penang.	Sourabaya.	Kobe.
Thaiping.	Hongkong.	Tientsin.
Deli (Sumatra).	Shanghai.	

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credit; and undertake general banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR AND A HALF PER CENT per annum and for SIX MONTHS at FOUR PER CENT per annum. Rates for shorter periods may be ascertained on application

T. FRASER,
Acting Agent.

Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 80,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director P. & O. S. N. Co.)
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 37 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.)

EWEN CAMERON, JOHN WALTER, } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES

LONDON BONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received at 4½ per cent. for 12 months, and for shorter periods, on terms which may be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

W. B. THOMSON,
Acting Agent.

47, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 51, Dalhousie Square, South Calcutta.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.

LONDON 52:—Threadneedle Street, E.C.

LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS:—

BANK OF ENGLAND.

UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggages, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for Customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, and Produce.

W. LLEWELLYN,
Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £230,000

HEAD OFFICE:

47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 1 year at 4½ per cent Interest, and for shorter periods, at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

BRANCHES: London, Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Kurrachee, Rawal Pindi, Murree.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....Rs. 40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST.....Rs. 15,35,485

LOCAL DIRECTORS.

The Hon. FAZULBHOY VISRAM, C.I.E. | NOWROJEE JEHANGIR GAMADIA, Esq.
SASSOON J. DAVID, Esq.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED AS UNDER.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS, FOR HOME REMITTANCES, 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at 5 per cent. per annum for 9 and 12 months.

SPECIAL RATES are given for Short Term Deposits.

Monies are received into the BANK'S PRUDENTIAL OR PROVIDENT FUND bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIES, AND CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS received 3 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.

OPEN CREDITS and LOANS are granted upon all marketable security. BILLS, PROMISSORY NOTES are discounted.

Investment orders executed on the London Stock Exchange under Code with London Bankers.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches.

By Order of the Board,

C. BERESFORD,
Manager.

Bombay, 7th April, 1898.

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... Yens 12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL ..... " 9,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... " 6,300,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco Hawaii, Shanghai, and Hongkong.

BANKERS.—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK: The UNION BANK of LONDON: THE PARIS BANK LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

T. KAWASHIMA,
Agent.

Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

CREDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL (fully paid) Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND.....Fcs. 50,000,000 = £2,000,000

BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.

CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE: LYONS.

BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers.

LONDON OFFICE: 40, Lombard Street, E. C.

WEST END BRANCH: 4, Cockspur Street, S. W.

BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.

Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople, Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem.

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on the English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

G. TROST,
Manager.

THE NIGHT OF THE GODS.

BY JOHN O'NEILL.

NOW PUBLISHED.

IN TWO VOLUMES, WITH INDEX.

THIS work, embodying a vast amount of accurately recorded Folk Lore, Myths and Symbols, and giving especial prominence to the Mythology of India and the Further East is now complete in Two Volumes.

The NIGHT of the GODS forms an unrivalled collection of the Primitive Beliefs of the Aryan, the Yellow, the Red and the Black Races and the Origins of World Myths, collated and focussed by an accomplished scholar and man of letters.

The price of the complete work is £2-12-3.

To be had from the publisher, DAVID NUTT 270-271 STRAND, LONDON, E.C., or orders can be registered by the MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette" office, Fort, Bombay.

CONTENTS.

VOLUME I.

AXIS MYTHS.
1. The Axis or Spear, Pike or Pal.
2. The God Picus.
3. Divine Names in Pal.
4. The Rod and Rhabdomancy.
5. The Fleur-de-Lis at the Axis Point.
6. The Trident
7. The 'Aapy' and 'Apwn' of Kronos.
8. Divine Names in Harp— and Dor.

THE STONE.
9. Natural Magnets; Meteorites and Beth-Els.
10. The Loadstone Mountain —Crete.
11. Mayvus, Medea and Make—Touch-stone.
12. The Œdipus Myths.
13. The Cardinal Points.
14. The Four Living Creatures.

THE PILLAR.
15. The Axis as Pillar
16. Divine Names in Lat.
17. The Tat of Ptah—The Tee and Umbrella.
18. The Heavens Palace and its Pillar.
19. The Colophon.
20. The Dual Pillars—Pillar Wind Gods.
21. The Dokana or Gate of Heaven.

THE PILLAR AXIS AS TOWER.
22. The Round Towers of Ireland—Pillar Stones.
23. Some other Towers.

THE AXIS AND THE UNIVERSE TREE.
24. The Tree-trunk.
25. The Christmas-tree.
26. The Myths of Daphne Ag Laurus.
27. The Gods of the Druids.

POLAR MYTHS.
1. The Navels—Navo
2. Hearth-fire—Sanctuary
3. The Rock of Ages.
4. The Aroana.
5. The North
6. The Eye of Heaven.
7. The Pole Star.

APPENDIX.
a Additions and Subtractions.
b Skeleton Argument.
c Lapses and Relapses.

VOLUME II.

HEAVEN'S MYTHS.

THE WHEEL.
1. The Praying Wheel.
2. The Fire Wheel.
3. The Heaven's W

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	Rs. all	Rs. 10 p. c. & 1 bon.	1,270
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,130
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,100
Commercial & Ld. Mge.	10,000 / 15,000	100	100 / 75	10 p.c.	120
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	56	all	3 pr. ct.	80
Chartor Bank	40,000	420	420	9 pr. ct.	439½
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	£125	all	£1-5s.	
National Bank					
Delhi	40,000	£25	£12½	7 pr. ct.	28

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES, &c. Hyderabad

Ahmedabad	700	1,000	500	Nil	750
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all		490
Anglo-Indian	1,345	...	00	Nil	45
Aurangabad S. & M. Co. Ld.	618	1,000	1,000	80	1,000
Ballarpur S. & W. Co., Ld. (Bellary)	871	60	all	9 per ct.	
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	700
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	900	500	500	dvd Rs.30	620
Bombay Hindustan Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	690
Britannia Mills	2,800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	675
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvd Rs.45	1,000
China Mills Co., Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	775
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	960
Colmbatore S. and W	6,000	100	100	9 pr ct.	125
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	700
Colaba Land Mills	4,000	700	...	dvd Rs.12	530
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.20	600
Curriembhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	1,000
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvd Rs.25	520
Dhulia Ginning and Pressing	400	250	all	dvd Rs.20	250
DOL, Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	400
Dhun Mills	3,100	500	500	dvd 25	545xd
Empress	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	580
Framjee Petit	875	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.35	565
Hindusan					
Hirgunghai Mills	700	500	500	40	670
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	690
Hope Mills	600	1,000	1,000	50	600
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	40	1,600
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvd Rs.15	475xd
Indian Manfg.	00	1,000	1,000	no dvd	1,030
India Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ld	700	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	775
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	20	645
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvd Rs.20	230
Jamsheed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvd Rs.7½	215
Jewraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	no dvd	760
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	843	1,000	1,000	20	500
Khandesh	750	1,500	1,000	dvd Rs.30	820
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	950
Khatao Makanjee	1,800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.25	675
Kohinoor	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	1,000
Kurla	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	1,000
Madhowji Dharamsey	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	1,000
Madhavji Dharamsey	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	1,000
Maneckji Petit	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	1,000
Manockjee Petit	4,00	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 70	2,460
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	dvd Rs. 5	115
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.55	2070
Mysore S. & M. Co., Ld.	4,000	250	250	dvd Rs.15	250
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	525
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	1 s. 20	400
Oriental	6,722	625	625	dvd Rs.20	325
Presidency Mills, Co.(Ld).	743	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	1,270
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.35	845
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	1,150
Sassoon	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.8	840
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.60	2025
Soondercas	750	1,000	1,000	yrly Rs.50	775
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	265
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dv Rs.12½	350
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Rs.50	270
Standard Mills Co.	1,800	500	500	15	320
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	600
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	dvd Rs.20	635
Sassoon and Alliance	3,000	500	5 0	dvd Rs.15	480
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	500	1,000	1,000	50	515
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	500
Venishanker Lukhmjee Mill Co., Ld.	900	500	900	dvd Rs40	410xd
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	600nom.
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	690
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvd Rs15	255
Wadia Mills	1,500	1,000	1,000	..	—

PRESS COMPANIES'

Akbar	290	1,250	1,250	75	1150
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	1,925
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	200
Bhownuggur City Press & Manfg. Co, Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	125
Breuis Cawnpore Press Co., Ld.	500	200	200	14	15
Broach City Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	dvd Rs25	210
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	dvd Rs15	315
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75	1,150
English Press and Manfg.	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	85
ort	150	8,500	500	25+80	1,100
French	300	500	500	dvd Rs30	500
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	dvd Rs40	355xd
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	700	100	100	dvd Rs10	145
Khangaum	240	450	450	Rs 40	455
Mahuva Press Co., Ld	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	210
Mahimadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	53	70
Mercantile	000	125	125	dvd Rs 4	80
Mofussil Co.	125	400	400	dvd Re25	360
Munmar M	000	250	a	15	265
New Berar	000	500	00	dvd Rs45	555
New Indian	4,00	125	125	dvd 16½	167 1-2
Prince of Wales, Bapathy (Bellary)	100	500	0	30	400xd
Sassoon	500	500	7	0	375
Sind and Punjab Co.	300	500	500	20	385
Sind	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,000
Sorab Woollen Mills	400	2,000	750	50	490
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	220	250	250	Nil.	75
Aolkwrt	37	200	all	12	200xd
		000	10	dvd Rs65	1,080

MISCELLANEOUS,

			Half yearly		
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	dvd Rs15	205
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	35
Badhan Pile	5,000	100	100	12	145
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	6,050xd
Do. New Issue.	500	375	625	75	1,435
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 8	58
Bombay Land and Building Co, Ld.	400	500	500	5-pr. ct	50
Bombay Flour Mill	4,000	500	500	50	1,200
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5-pr ct.	205
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	dvd Rs10	237 1-2
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	2,800	250	250	8 pr. ct.	350
Empire of India Life A. Co., Ld.	2,000	500	50	...	52
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	15
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	175
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	21	260
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	130
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	150
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	30
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	140
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs 6	76
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs20	470
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	5	494
Treasurer & Co.	2,000	500	500	60	1,055
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	...	158
Telephone Co.	9,200	251	100	dvd Rs11	261

PRICE OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold	Rs.	24-6
China Leaf	"	24-4
Pekin, bar Gold, old	"	24-5
Do. do. new	"	24-3
Australian bar Gold 100	"	24-6
Bombay bar Gold	"	24-4
Sovereigns	"	15-3
Do. Dragons	"	15-2
Bar Silver 17	"	70-4
do. 17½	"	70-6

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 39m. Sun sets, 6h. 18m. High water, 11-52m., 11-44s. Low water, 5-5m., 3-34a.
Chamber of Commerce, ballot for an elective Port Trustee, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.
Bombay Club, special general meeting, 5-30 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamers Johannesberger and Naseri entered the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Imperatior entered the dock on Tuesday, and the steamers Goodwin and Britannia yesterday; the steamer Brickburn left it on Tuesday, and the steamer Goa yesterday.

POLO.—There will be a game at 5 p.m., to-day.

A HINDU FAIR.—The annual Hindu fair, known as the Wageshwari fair, commenced yesterday, and will continue for five successive days.

BITTEN BY A HORSE.—Gunoo Rukmaji, hack victoria driver, No. 861, was bitten on his right forearm by his horse on the Cowens' Road, on Tuesday. The man was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital and treated.

ROBBED WHILE ASLEEP.—Ragoonundan Dattadin, a labourer, residing at 1st Lane Kamatipura, has reported to the police that some time during the night of the 18th instant, while he was asleep on the road outside his house, someone removed from his waist Rs. 15 in cash.

STREET ACCIDENT.—A Hindu girl, named Jumma, aged nine years, while attempting to cross the Parel Road, on Tuesday afternoon, was accidentally knocked down by a dogcart, belonging to one Abdool Hoosein Ebramji, who was driving towards Pydhownie from the J. J. Hospital. The girl sustained injuries which necessitated her removal to the J. J. Hospital.

A CURIOUS WAY OF PUNISHING A HUSBAND.—Jurree, a woman, residing with her husband at Parel, was, on Tuesday afternoon, conveyed to the J. J. Hospital suffering from opium poisoning. It appeared that the woman had an altercation with her husband on the previous night, and on the following day she threatened to bring him into trouble, and this threat she carried out by taking a quantity of opium, with the above result.

NEW CATHOLIC PUBLIC LIBRARY AT THANA.—On Sunday, writes a correspondent, a pleasant event was witnessed in the formal opening of the New Catholic Public Library by the Revd. M. F. Pereira, Vicar of the Church of St. John the Baptist, Thana. A number of gentlemen were present on the occasion, and the room provided for their accommodation was very nicely decorated and admirably arranged. At 5 p.m., the Revd. Father Pereira came, and was received by Mr. D. Rebello and others. He was called to the chair. The St. John's Band, under the direction of Mr. J. A. Rebello, played "Welcome to our Pastor," which was followed by a selection of music. The honorary secretary, Mr. F. Collasco, addressed the assembly on the educational effects of the library system, which was continued by the Revd. President for upwards of an hour. The proceedings terminated with a hearty vote of thanks to the chairman, and closed by the playing of the National Anthem.

AN UNTRUSTWORTHY MONEY CHANGER.—Before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Oosman Mahomed, a money changer of Null Bazaar, was charged with criminal breach of, trust in respect of Rs. 50, belonging to Govind Mahadeo, a betelnut merchant, having his shop in Bhendy Bazaar Road. Mr. Ashburry, pleader, appeared for the complainant, the accused being defended by Mr. Velinker, pleader. Both the complainant and accused had been acquainted with each other. On the 29th ultimo accused went to the complainant's shop and asked for silver change for Rs. 50 in currency notes, saying that he would despatch him the notes from his shop if complainant could kindly send his boy with him. The complainant gave him the change and sent his servant, Shunker, with the accused to get the notes. About an hour after the servant returned, and informed his master that the accused on reaching his shop at Null Bazaar gave him a slip of paper and disappeared. Complainant immediately went to the accused's shop, but he was not to be found there. Inquiries were made, but no trace of the man could be obtained. Complainant eventually gave information to the police, who arrested the accused on Friday last. It was urged on behalf of the accused that the whole affair was a civil transaction, and evidence was adduced to prove the contention. It was alleged that the accused had already paid a portion of the money due to the complainant. The magistrate disbelieved the plea of the defence, and convicting the accused, sentenced him to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

THANA NEWS.—Our local correspondent, writing on Tuesday, says:—Mr. Romer, relieving stationmaster of the G. I. P. Railway Company, is appointed to act as station-master at Thana in place of Mr. Farquharson, who proceeded on one month's privilege leave to Lanowli last week.—Mr. Anna Ramchandra Pethe, B. A., Special Magistrate of Bandora, has been appointed Mamlatdar of Salsette in Thana, vice Mr. Narayan Bhawanrao Powgile, transferred to Dohad.—At the quarterly meeting of the Thana Municipality, held in the Municipal Hall last week, the following gentlemen were appointed members of the School Board Committee for the current year:—Messrs. Sukharam Keshav Bhagvat, B. A., LL. B. (chairman), Marshall Almeida, and Tribhowan Jamnadas.—Tookaram Dhedu, porter of the Thana Railway station, was tried by Mr. Anna Gopal Kotwal, City Magistrate of Thana, for stealing a turban, worth Rs. 8, from the station, belonging to a peon, named Vishnoo Dajee, and was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment on Wednesday last.—A gang of armed dacoits made their appearance in the Petha of Mokhada, the other day, and committed depredations in the vicinity of (Nassik), Trimback, and Mokhada, and in the adjacent Native State of Jawhar. —A scuffle took place between the District police and the dacoits, and a couple of policemen were injured in the conflict near Mokhada, in the Thana District, last week. The Assistant Superintendent of Police left immediately for the scene.—Owing to the prevalence of the bubonic plague in Thana, the necessary articles for erecting sheds outside the town are now being supplied to the poor people of Thana free of charge by the Special Committees of the Huzur Deputy Collector of Thana.—A Portuguese, named Antone Gomes, died on the 7th Mr. Robinson, Superintendent, Government Telegraph, and not by Messrs. Croft and Mody, as was stated before), who was in the plague hospital under medical treatment at Utalsar, has recovered, and was discharged on Tuesday last. Cases of bubonic plague occurred in Thana at the following place:—Near the Municipal office, a Maratha was attacked with plague on Wednesday; in Rangari Street a Musalman, named Abdool, died; near Mr. Koudapunt Vakil's house Rama Tambolee was attacked on Friday; in Kadwa Gallee a Gujerati woman, Goolab Bau was attacked on Saturday; in Ghatee Alley, two Ghatees were attacked; near Kaudapunt Vakil's house Rama Tambolee's son died; and in Tembee Street three Maratha women; and one in Rangari Street died of plague on Sunday last. There were 17 men and 5 women under observation in the Segregation Camp near the railway station yesterday.—The thermometer readings in the Thana Civil Hospital ranged from 81 to 98 degrees in the shade on Saturday last.

CATHOLIC FUNDS CASE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In prefacing my letter with reference to your correspondent's (Pro Bono) ament the above case, I can unhesitatingly state that your correspondent does not take an impartial view of the case. He asserts that the case was filed by public spirited men with a view to inquiring into the state of the church funds, etc. it will be in the memory of the parishioners of the Church of Nossa Senhora de Salvacao, at Dadur, that the Bishop of Damaun had given full scope to the parishioners of the said church to examine the accounts, etc., and, moreover, had permitted them to appoint a new board of administrators and wardens, subject to his approval. This they refused. They contended that they had the sole right to manage the church funds, and appoint wardens, free from the control of the Bishop. In the case lately decided by the Hon. Mr. Justice B. Tyabji, this point has been fully settled, and the plaintiffs have not to bear all the costs. Doubtless, a subscription should be started to re-imburse the loss sustained.—Yours, &c.,

VOX POPULI, VOX DEI.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair, to its Original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer, sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere, at 3s. 6d. per bottle.—Wholesale Depot: 53., Farringdon Road, London.

YOUR OLD FRIEND.—There is a sense of comfort in a good old friend, which no new friendship can supply. CLEAVER'S TURMERIC SOAP is your good old friend, for it has outstayed and beaten the hosts of Soaps which, during the last 20 years, have been introduced. And why is this? Because it really possesses the properties claimed for it. It is the best Soap for the Skin and Complexion ever known. It completely relieves the irritation resulting from prickly heat, the bites and stings of insects, and other similar causes. Its perfume is simply that of the pine, the most soothing and healing scent in the world.

DON'T LOOK OLD.—With advancing years greyness increases. Stop this with Lockyer's Sulphur Hair Restorer, which darkens to the former colour and preserves the appearance.—Lockyer's The English Hair Restorer.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE FULTON.)

DISPUTE REGARDING GAS CYLINDERS.

THE SIRDAR'S CARBOLIC ACID COMPANY, LIMITED VS. BERTIE-SMITH AND COMPANY.

This was a claim for Rs. 1,405-1-10 as damages, and Rs. 1,700 as value of 20 cylinders wrongfully detained; total claim Rs. 3,105-1-10. The suit was to recover rent and damages for, and value of, certain empty gas cylinders alleged to have been wrongfully detained by defendants. The suit was heard before his lordship as a short case. Mr. Macleod, instructed by Messrs. Edgelow and Gulabchund, appeared for the plaintiffs; and Mr. Basil Scott, instructed by Messrs. Smetham, Bland and Noble, appeared for the defendants.

The plaintiffs stated that they had had dealings with Bertie-Smith and Co. for the last two or three years and used to supply gas to them in cylinders or flasks belonging to the plaintiffs, which were to be returned to the latter within a reasonable time.

A lengthy account was appended to the plaint showing that out of a total of 189 cylinders supplied to the defendants, 20 cylinders had not been returned while others had been detained for two and three months. The plaintiffs contended that from the nature of the dealings between the plaintiffs and defendants it was implied and understood that the cylinders should be returned within reasonable time, and that therefore they were liable to pay damages for unreasonable and wrongful detention, particularly in view of the fact that Messrs. Bertie-Smith and Co. must have known that such detention was causing the plaintiffs heavy loss. The plaintiffs assessed damages at Rs. 14 per month per cylinder. Mr. Macleod contended that it was the business of defendants to see that they were returned. The Company had suffered considerable loss through wear of empty cylinders and the defendants having known this, should have been more careful in returning them. Not having done so they were liable to the damages claimed. As regards the cylinder the *onus probandi* distinctly lay with the defendants. Even if the books of the Plaintiffs were not in an accurate condition it did not absolve the defendants from their responsibility in the matter. They must prove delivery to the defendants godowns.

The defendants contended that the claim was untenable, that the suit was maliciously brought against defendants as a result of irritation which had recently occurred between the two firms in the course of business, and that besides being able to prove that the 20 flasks said to be still wanting had been duly returned, it would also be proved that promptness in return of empty cylinders throughout the two years' transactions was carefully and invariably observed by the defendants. Mr. Scott remarked that his clients were large wholesale merchants who for some years had acted as agents to the plaintiffs, receiving a commission of 15 per cent on gas supplied to them, they being responsible to the plaintiffs for the payment thereof.

His lordship, in disposing of the claim, said the plaintiffs contended that three months was reasonable time to return empty cylinders. The evidence of Mr. Smith showed that the contract was not made with any reference to the rules, and it would be impossible to hold them to be binding on him. With regard to what was a reasonable time, his lordship did not find that the practice of the plaintiff-Company had been to insist on return of cylinders within any very short periods. His lordship could not hold that the defendants kept the flasks an unreasonably long time. The second question was more difficult. If the defendants had not returned the flasks, they must pay for them. Had the twenty flasks been returned or not? His lordship thought that the defendants should have been more particular in obtaining receipts, but the question was whether as a fact, the cylinders had been returned? They found cylinders undoubtedly received from the railway stations. They were not with defendants as presents, and were paid for when their godowns were changed. On the whole, his lordship thought it most probable they were returned. It was difficult, his lordship said, to understand what had become of the cylinders unless they were received by the plaintiffs. His lordship, therefore, could not allow the claim; and the suit was dismissed, but without costs.

INDIAN INVENTIONS AND DESIGNS.

APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned Inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary, appointed under that Act, during the week ending 9th April 1898:—

The Etothene Gas Company, limited, of Sydney, in the colony of New South Wales, for an improved illuminating and heating gas.

The Daylight Incandescent Mantle Company, Limited, manufacturers, of 34 Palmerston buildings, London, for an improved fluid, and process of manufacturing same, for impregnating bodies or suitable fabrics, threads, fibres, or the like, for incandescent lighting purposes.

Auguste Collette, junior, distiller, and Auguste Boidin, chemist, both of Seclin (Nord), in the republic of France, for an improved process for the manufacture of alcohol by saccharification and fermentation by *mucedineæ*, and apparatus therefor.

The Linotype Company, limited, sole proprietors of, and manufacturers, vendors and licensors under the "Linotype" patents, of 188 Fleet-street, in the city of London, for improvements in the adjustable moulds of linotype machines.

Alfred Parry, M. I. M. E., engineer, of Mersey View, Blundellsands, Liverpool, for improvements in bale tie fastenings, and in means for forming the parts of same.

Bharath Ram, Surveyor, Jullunder Cantonment, for a balancing roller.

Bharath Ram, surveyor, Jullunder Cantonment, for sanitary "puca" bricks.

Charles James Douglas Derry, Charles William Toms, Arthur Douglas Derry, Alfred Ernest Derry, Charles Bailey Toms and Stanley Joseph Toms, drapers, of 99—119 High-street, Kensington, London, for improvements in or relating to skirts for use when cycling or walking.

Specifications of the undermentioned inventions have been filed.

Stuart Bunting, manufacturer, of 91 Smallbrook street, Birmingham, for improvements in pneumatic tyres. (Specification filed 4 April 1898.)

Gavin Sibbald Jones, engineer, of 20 South-street, South Kensington, London, for improvements in apparatus for raising water and other materials. (Specification filed 4 April 1898.)

Aerators, limited, manufacturers, of Broad-street avenue, in the city of London, for an improved closing device for capsules designed to contain gas or other fluid under high pressure. (Specification filed 4 April 1898.)

Henry Fornaro, engineer and contractor, 17 Conventroad, Entally, Calcutta, for an improved manufacture of water pipes. (Specification filed 7 April 1898.)

The fees prescribed in the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each:—

Carl Olof Lundholm's invention for improvements in the manufacture of dynamite. (From 11 April 1898 to 11 April 1899.)

Huriba Khunduji's invention for a machine for decorticating or extracting the fibre from the leaves of the aloe plant and other fibre-bearing plants. (From 21 April 1898 to 21 April 1899.)

Carl Olof Lundholm's and Joseph Sayer's invention for improvements in the manufacture of explosives. (From 21 April 1898 to 21 April 1899.)

Jacques Aime Vagner's invention for a novel system of burner for mineral oil. (From 11 April 1898 to 11 April 1899.)

William Bennett Rickman's invention for an improvement in railway carriage lamps. (From 10 April 1898 to 10 April 1899.)

James Robertson's invention for improvements in and connected with spinning and doubling machinery (From 27 April 1898 to 27 April 1899.)

Henry Chitty's invention for improvements in dynamo electric machines. (From 7 April 1893 to 7 April 1899.)

Whereas the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay, within the time limited, the exclusive privilege of making, selling, and using the said inventions in British India, and of authorizing others so to do, has ceased:—

Peter Gendron's invention for improvements in bicycles. (Specification filed 4 January 1894.)

Ernest Guerbois's invention for a new or improved device for apparatus for preventing the refilling of bottles. (Specification filed 4 January 1894.)

Melvin Linwood Severy's invention for an apparatus for converting solar heat into continuous power. (Specification filed 4 January 1894.)

George Edmund Donisthorpe's and Taylor Burrow's invention for improvements in machinery or apparatus for breaking, scutching or decorticating flax, rhea (china grass) and similar fibres. (Specification filed 4 January 1894.)

George Edmund Donisthorpe's and Taylor Burrow's invention for an improved machine for scutching flax, hemp, rhea, jute or other like fibrous stems or plants. (Specification filed 4 January 1894.)

George Earl Church's and George Watson Ettenger's invention for improvements in the frames of bogie trucks for railway wagons and carriages. (Specification filed 5 January 1894.)

Francis Beddy's invention for improvements in voltaic cells. (Specification filed 8 January 1894.

Pierre Aignau Moreau's invention for improvement in the manufacture of artificial marble. (Specification filed 5 January 1894.)

Pierre Aignau Moreau's invention for improvements in the production of ornamental stones artificially coloured. (Specification filed 5 January 1894.)

ORIENTAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE annual meeting of this company was held yesterday afternoon at the new offices on the third floor of the Oriental buildings. The Honourable Mr. Fazulbhai Visram C. I. E. presided, and there was a good attendance.

THE REPORT.

The report of the directors stated:—As on previous occasions, the directors are glad to report that substantial progress has been made, the result of the business being that the funds of the company have been increased by no less than the sum of Rs. 11,38,931-10 1, of which Rs. 10,00,713-13-11 has been transferred to the trust fund. The total funds now amount to Rs. 1,23,71,637,1-9, accumulated resources which afford to all policyholders unquestionable security. The details of the above increase are given in the accounts, which give a clear and complete view of the company's affairs. A copy of the accounts accompanies this report, to which are also appended the bankers, official trustee's and auditor certificates. During the year 4,597 life proposals were made to the company for assuring sums amounting in the aggregate to Rs. 1,23,71,283. Of this number 3,081 have resulted in policies, and the remainder have either been declined, withdrawn, or are awaiting completion. The total assurances effected during the year amounted to Rs. 75,81,440, the annual premiums on which, exclusive of debts due to the company, being Rs. 2,93,305-12-0. The company also issued 1 Policy for Rs. 1,000 at a single premium of Rs. 508; 1 pension certificate for a monthly pension of Rs. 25, the annual subscription payable thereunder being Rs. 153-4-0; and 3 annuity bonds for Rs. 927-8-0, the consideration being Rs. 10,283. The total number of policies in force on the books of the company (including the policies under which the company's premiums notes remain outstanding) is 26,522, assuring, with bonus additions, in the aggregate Rs. 0,37,26,354-12-5 Of the sum assured, Rs. 9,99,500 is re-assured. In addition to the above business in force, there are 49 pension certificates for monthly pension of Rs. 1,569-10-8, bringing an annual premium Income of Rs. 6,023-14-0, also 11 annuity bonds for Rs. 4,813-12 0, the price received thereunder being Rs. 47,452-7-0. The annual revenue for the year amounted to Rs. 23,85,976-14-7, of which Rs. 24,94,907-12-6 was derived from premiums and annuity contracts, and Rs. 3,91,069-2-1 from interest on investments. Claims for Rs. 10,59,642-8-3 were paid during the year:—(1) Under 55 matured endowment policies on 53 lives, assuring with bonus additions Rs. 1,56,318-9-6, (2) By death of 294 assured lives, under 358 policies assuring with bonus additions Rs. 9,17,823-14-9. Rs. 10,74,142-8-3 deduct re-assurances recovered Rs. 14,500-0-0. Rs. 10,59,642-8-3. Also 2 monthly pensions of Rs. 70-0-0.

Claims admitted, but not paid on account of incompleted documents at 31st December 1897 amount to Rs. 5,03,341-10-5. The directors are glad to report that in spite of the Plague in Bombay and other districts the mortality has not been so heavy as was anticipated. The total out-go for the year is Rs. 17,47,215-4-0 which includes Rs. 40,879-3-3 for re-assurances, and Rs. 12,98,921-15-0 for claims, pensions, surrenders, annuities, dividends, and cash bonuses to policy holders, having a balance of receipts over disbursements of Rs. 11,38,931-10-1. The careful regard to economy which has marked the management of the company from its commencement is still maintained. The investments of the company are:—3 and 3 1-2 per cent. Government Securities Rs. 1,19,56,40,0-0-0, loans on policies Rs. 3,85,958-15-2, Rs. 1,23,42,358-15-2.

Under the provisions of the articles of association, the Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, C. I. E., and Mr. S.M. Moses retire from office as directors at the general meeting, but are eligible for re-election. Mr. Manchorji Merwanji Dadina, shareholders' auditor, and Mr. Bapoojee Pestonjee Wadia, policyholders' auditor, also retire, but are eligible for re-election. The directors recommend a bonus of 12 per cent. per annum to Shareholders for last year. The directors have appointed as accountant of the company, Mr. Stewart S. Story, who received his training in one of the best Scottish Insurance Offices. The directors report that the work on the company's new building is nearing completion and that, as from 1st April, the office of the company has been transferred to the third floor of the new building. Tenants have been secured for the first and second floors and the directors anticipate that the whole building will be occupied in a short, time. In spite of the depression on account of famine and bubonic fever the prosperity of the company is maintained. The board confidently rely upon the continued co-operation and assistance of the members —shareholders and policy holders—in helping them to make known the benefits which the Oriental confers, and in extending those benefits to all classes of the community. The board of directors again record with pleasure the zealous services of all the officers of the company, and desire to acknowledge the valuable exertions of the numerous Agents in augmenting the business of the company. The directors congratulate the members on the prosperity of the company in the face of increased competition. The year under review is the last of a triennial period, and the directors anticipate that early next year they will be able to submit the report of the consulting actuary who will during the current year make a careful investigation of the company's affairs. The steady progress of the business, the increase to the funds and the all round satisfactory position of the company, encourage the directors to anticipate favourable results.

THE CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH.

Mr. McLauchlan Slater, the manager and actuary of the company, having read the notice convening the meeting, the Chairman said: Gentlemen,—I rise for the purpose of moving the adoption of the report and accounts, which, have already been placed before you. The accounts require but little comment from me, as they speak for themselves, and indicate that the year under review has been one of steady progress and successful working. I am glad to be able to congratulate my fellow-members on the results of the twelve months operations, for the company has advanced by increase of new assurances and by addition to funds in spite of keen competition. Handicapped by famine, plague and earthquakes—calamities which have done so much to bring distress and sorrow to many and to paralyse the business of centres from which the greater part of our support comes—I think the company shows a remarkable record of progress and financial strength. It is particularly gratifying that we continue to secure our business at a moderate outlay. To do a large new business at an extravagant cost would be mischievous and foolish in the extreme, and when we look at the year's new business we must admit that the administration of the company's affairs is being conducted with a careful regard to economy. The mortality claims this year have been such as to bring home to us the importance of the care taken in selection of lives in past years. The company as long since ceased to be an experiment and may be regarded as having entered into its manhood, so we must anticipate that lives insured when young may now fall in. But of course our actuarial basis provides for this and we have reason to feel satisfaction that in the past our claims have been so moderate—a condition of affairs which I trust will continue. The mortality experience of the company from Plague need give the members no anxiety, for deaths from this cause have not been so many as might have been feared—the explanation no doubt being that the disease has been mainly, though not quite exclusively prevalent amongst the poorer and non-assuring classes. The company's officers deserve special mention for the manner in which they carried out their duties during the trying time of the plague. When panic largely prevailed amongst the native community and people were leaving Bombay in thousands daily, the officers by their firmness, example and sympathy, were successful in keeping the establishment up at its full strength, thus preventing much inconvenience that would have otherwise resulted. As you will remember, at our meeting last year I made reference to the question of the obtainment of increased powers to invest in securities allowed by law to trustees. The opinion of counsel has been taken and the directors have given full attention to the whole subject; but in view of difficulties pointed out and other important considerations, the directors have decided that the matter should for the present be left over. We meet to-day for the first time in these new offices and I congratulate the members on having secured a building of their own, which beside affording splendid accommodation to the company's extensive establishment may be regarded as an ornament to this city well worthy to rank with its other hand

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

JEWELLERY MANUFACTURERS.—MARCKS AND CO., LTD., are prepared to manufacture Gold or Silver ware of any description or design. Brides maid's Brooches or Bangles, Birthday Gifts, Rings, Pin, Links, Prize Cups, Medals, Walking Sticks, Mounts, &c. &c. All manufactured under European supervision, Engraving inscriptions, monograms, &c., at reasonable rates.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

FOR SALE.—One VERTICAL BOILER with double acting PUMP of 2½ inches suction delivery, 2 inches in working order with five Horse Power Engine. Apply MANAGER, "Great Western Hotel."

DECK CHAIRS.—In great variety, comfortable and durable from Rs. 7-8. JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ltd., Bombay.

PRICKLY HEAT POWDER, prepared by THOMSON & TAYLOR, gives instant relief, and is the best application for chafings and all excoriations of the skin. Can be used to the most tender Infant. Per tin As. 12 35. Esplanade Road, Bombay.

FINEST AUSTRALIAN OATS, Whole Rs. 9 per cwt., and Crushed Rs. 9-8 per cwt. Apply R. SCOTT and Co., Veterinary Surgeons, Girgaum.

GRAND VALUE.—For Ordinary Day Wear. Good White Shirts, to Special order, Price six for Rs. 20 only.—ASQUITH & LORD, Bombay.

WANTED, an INVOICE CLERK, of experience for an Engineering Establishment. One having filled a previous berth of this kind will be preferred. Apply with copies of testimonials to "A. B." care of this paper.

TO BE LET for Office, FIRST FLOOR of house, next to Macropolo, in Church Gate Street, also GROUND FLOOR for Shop. Apply "GREAT WESTERN HOTEL."

LONAULI.—BUNGALOW TO LET. Eight Rooms, Upper Storey, extensive grounds. For particulars apply "L," care of Manager, "Bombay Gazette" Office.

CLIFTON, BRISTOL.—A FURNISHED HOUSE, TO LET, at Clifton, from the end of April, for six or twelve months, 3½ guineas a week. Full particulars and photo at Messrs. THOMAS COOK and SON'S OFFICE, Bombay.

HIGH CLASS PORTRAITURE executed in the most Artistic Style and finish in Platino type, Argento type, Bromide Opals, and Opalines, by RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS, Photographers to H. I. M. the Queen-Empress of India. Whiteaway, Laidlaw Building, Bombay. Hydraulic Lift available to Visitors.

THE POONA HOTEL—QUIET, COMFORTABLE, ROOMY. This First class well-established Hotel stands in the best position in Poona. Close to Gymkhana, Post, Telegraph Offices, Council Hall, five minutes' walk From Railway Station. Each family has a separate Sitting Room. Rooms are bright, airy and commodious. It is upper-storied, with convenient drawing-room and large cool, pleasant verandah.

KHANDALLA HOTEL, KHANDALLA.—ROOMS available for HOT WEATHER SEASON. Apply early.

RIPON HOTEL.—MAHABLESHWAR, Most Centrally situated and on the Healthiest locality of the Hill. Away from Public Latrines and Native huts, Rooms bright and clean. Cuisine Excellent. Tariff moderate. Visitors will do well to apply to the RIPON before making final arrangements elsewhere.

THE ROYAL GYMKHANA HOTEL CO., LANOWLI, has been re-opened, entirely new and expert Management, ten minutes walk from the Station; Westerly upper storied rooms; Table excellent. All Home Comports provided.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Re. 1, per case, in Bombay, and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-1-0, per case, at Bandra.

DEATHS FROM CHOLERA:—Municipality of Bombay, Superintendent, Water Works, Chinchpokli, 29th Oct. 97, Memo. No. 1738—55 a of 1897-98 :—Many of my workmen residing in the Municipal Chawl at Chinchpokli were attacked by cholera and they have been SAVED by Batliwalla and Co.'s "CHOLERAL." There was not a single case of failure. I wish it should have still more wider circulation. . . . As for Batliwalla's Ague Mixture or Pills no more Testimonials are required, when they are used with success for the Staff of the Bombay Municipality "Bombay Gazette," "Times of India," "Advocate of India" &c., &c. Sold by Chemists and Druggists at Re. 1 per Bottle, or sent by Dr. Batliwalla, Worli, Dadar, Bombay Discount to the Trade.

THE SINGER'S latest improved SEWING MACHINES do the Art Embroidery Work in addition to the plain Sewing, Hemming, Tucking, Quilting, Ruffling Flowering, Fancy Stitching, Braiding, Binding, Cording etc. The Arts Embroidery. Set Rs. 5, only.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed. Price 4 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

TAYLOR'S BLOOD PURIFIER cleanses sweetens and stimulates to a healthy condition, impure contaminated or impoverished blood, whether acquired or constitutional. Per bottle Re. 1-4. Prepared only by THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

RECEIVED, New Music Rolls for the Celestina Organs expressly made to our order in London from No. 11 to No. 7,063. List of Music free on application.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c., Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

FIRE and BURGLAR PROOF SAFES.—American, Austrian, Millners, Chubb's, Lords, Nagur's, & Co.'s Detector Locks, Cash Box, Despatch Box, &c.—NAGUR and Co., 28, Apollo Street.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done, in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets, by W. E. H. PRICE. Re. 1-8. Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co.—Teakwood and Blackwood Plain and Inlaid Furniture of English an Indian Designs made to Order.—Chuckla, No. 6.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date, Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly, Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3; to Subscribers in Bombay. Rs. 12 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

PIANO and SINGING TAUGHT by a Lady trained under well-known masters—has had much experience in voice production. Apply "ARIA," care of Messrs. Rose and Co., Rampart Row.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS, Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

THE BUCKINGHAM MILL Co., LD., MADRAS.

IMITATION HOLLANDS

(Country Manufactured.)

H. 8, H. 11, H. 69.

Four Rupees per piece,

SIX YARDS FOR ONE RUPEE.

24 yards, 30-31 inches Width, 7 lbs. Cash or V. P. P.

HAND-BOOK OF GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, wants, and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

PRICE..... Rs. 6.

Packing and Postage extra.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.

THE

BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES, GRAND AND UPRIGHT.

THE MOST PERFECT PIANOFORTES IN THE WORLD.

HERR MORIZ ROSENTHAL

Who has for many years used only the BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES, writes as follows :—

"It affords me the greatest pleasure to testify that the GRAND PIANOFORTES manufactured by JULIUS BLUTHNER more than justify their world-wide reputation. They combine the most pure and refined tone with enormous power; and every gradation of tone, from the most ethereal pianissimo to the loudest fortissimo, can be perfectly produced by them. In short, there touch and repitition are so perfect as to enable the artist to produce the most beautiful effects."

MARCKS AND CO., LD.,

SOLE AGENTS,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

A FINE SELECTION OF

WATCHES

SILVER AND GOLD

SUITABLE FOR PRESENTS,

BY JOHN JONES.

BOMBAY AGENT :—

37, PARSEE BAZAAR, FORT.

QUICK ROUTE THROUGH AMERICA.

THE SAN FRANCISCO OVERLAND ROUTE.
THE PACIFIC MAIL S. S. Co.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. Co.
CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC AND CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAYS.

THE Fast and Magnificent Steamships of these Lines SAIL from HONGKONG via SHANGHAI NAGASAKI (through the famous Inland Sea of Japan, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU to SAN FRANCISCO. PASSENGERS selecting this route derive the benefit of the beautiful Scenery of the "Paradise of the Pacific" Layovers are granted at Honolulu (enabling those who desire to stop and visit the volcano and other points of interest.

Via the Central Pacific, Union Pacific and Chicago and North-Western Railways it requires but 4½ days to cross the American Continent through the finest scenery in the World. Solid vestibuled trains consisting of Pullman's Luxurious Double Drawing-room Sleeping Cars and Free Reclining Chair Cars, from San Francisco to Chicago without change. It is the line selected by the United States Government to carry the fast mail; it is much shorter than any other, gives passengers the choice of lines from Chicago to all Eastern Cities, and combines all the latest conveniences and luxuries evolved in modern Railway travel.

For further information apply to—

WHITNEY BROTHERS & Co., Calcutta,
THOMAS COOK & SON, Bombay and Calcutta,
KING, KING & Co., Bombay, or
T. D. McKAY,
General Passenger Agent, San Francisco Overland Route, No. 4, Water Street, Yokohama, Japan.

KING, KING & Co., BOMBAY.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

HOME REMITTANCE ACCOUNTS opened and interest at 3 per cent. per annum allowed upon deposits of Rs. 500 and upwards.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM. Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON :

HENRY S. KING & CO.

BOMBAY PLAGUE RELIEF FUND.

AN APPEAL.

THE most acute distress and want are now prevailing in the city owing to the ravages of the plague.

In many instances all the bread-winners of families have been cut off and only helpless women and little children remain. The effects of the plague from this point of view are far more disastrous than those of famine.

A fund has accordingly been opened with a view to supplying those in want with money, food or clothing, as the case may be, and donations are earnestly solicited.

Contributions may be forwarded to the Municipal Commissioner, or Mr. Ghellabhai Haridas, Bank of Bombay, who has kindly consented to act as treasurer to the fund, the distribution of which will be supervised by Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Weir and Mr. J. Leask, in consultation with the Commissioner.

P. C. H. SNOW,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST,

No. 3, HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,

BANKERS, MERCHANTS, AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.

TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS,

NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE,

CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W.C.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "PULLICATE LONDON."

A. B. C. CODE USED.

CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.

INDENTS executed with care and promptitude.

PASSAGES booked by a Line of Steamers.

ALL AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.

The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions of Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,

Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette" And a Lecture by BEAUCLERK,

Price 8 Annas.

CAN BE HAD AT

THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE,"
MESSRS. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay.
MESSRS. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
MESSRS. HIGGINBOTHAM & Co., MADRAS.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 20.

A DROP of 7-16 per cent. made the price of Consols 110 5-16 in London yesterday. French Rentes declined 1-2 per cent., to 101 3-4, while Indian Sterling Loan remained at 113, Paris Exchange on London at 25·34 1-2 fcs., and 3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Securities at £61 13-16. Bar Silver was unaltered in price at 25 15-16d. per oz., and declined 1-8 per cent. in New York to 56 cents per oz., demand Exchange on London continuing at 4·83 1-4 dollars. About £300,000 in Gold was paid into the Bank of England.

Telegraphic Transfers to the extent of Rs. 8,30,000 were allotted on Calcutta, at 1s. 4 3-32d. for Rs. 1,30,000, and 1s. 4 1-16d. for 7 lakhs. Exchange on India at 30 days' sight was unchanged at 1s. 3 7-16d.

The total quantity of Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom on Friday last was 2,640,000 quarters, as against 2,720,000 quarters on the preceding Friday. For Linseed 36 3-4s. per 416 lbs. was quoted yesterday, May-June shipment, to Dunkirk, sellers via the Canal, market quiet in tone.

In Manchester the price of 38-in. Shirtings, 7 lbs., was 3s. 11 1-2d.; of 32-in. 8 1-4 lbs. Shirtings, 4s. 7d.; 39-in. 20 lbs. Jacconets 1s. 11d; mulls, 2s. 0 1-2d; and 40's. Mule Twist, 6 3-4d. Braziers' Copper was quoted at £58 15s.; and Yellow Metal at 5 1-16d. The market was firm.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm yesterday, Surats and Arrivals firm. The day's Sales were 15,000 bales, and the Imports 40,000 bales. Spot prices of Bengal descriptions of East Indians were 1-16d. higher; and American Arrivals advanced 1-32 to 3-64d. per lb., extreme quotations being 3 39-64d. for both April and August-September deliveries.

Ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton was unchanged in New York at 6 1-4 cents per lb.; July and October Futures advanced 6 points each, to 6·18 cents per lb. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 16,000 bales; and the arrivals this season give the following comparison with those in 1897 and 1896 :—

	1898.	1897.	1896
Tuesday's Receipts ...	10,000	10,000	12,000
Three days' do. ...	44,000	25,000	28,000
Since 1st Sept.	8,033,000	6,365,000	4,909,000

Locally, a moderate business was done to-day in Cotton, the market continuing steady in tone. Exporters purchased 2,300 bales, and the Mills 1,000 bales; total, 3,300 bales.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay, yesterday, were as follows :—

Cotton	15,390 bales.
Wheat	27,270 cwts.
Linseed	14,993 "
Rapeseed	15,349 "
Gingelliyseed	4,825 "
Poppyseed	1,231 "
Castorseed	2,511 "
Rice	24,429 "

EXCHANGE.—The market continued firm in tone at 1s. 4 1-32d. to 1s. 4 1-16d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 4 1-16d. to 1s. 4 3-32d. for Demand, at which latter rate some Bank Paper was reported done. Merchants' Bills were scarce, and the business passing was small, rates closing as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 4 1-16d.	per rupee.
" Telegraphic	1s. 4 1-32d.	"
Credits 3 months' sight ...	1s. 4 11-32d.	"
Francs	1·72 3-4	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Rates are again quoted to-day at 93 1-8 and 93 7-16 for Money and Account, respectively, for 3 1-2 per Cents, in a dull market; Threes nominally advanced to 88.

SHARES.—Mufussil Press Co. are Rs. 2 1-2 higher; Port Canning Co., Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills, and Treacher and Co., Rs. 5 each; Kemp and Co., Rs. 3.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, APRIL 19.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats firm.

Good Bhownuggur	2 28-32

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2½ per cent. Consols	110 5-16
3 per cent. Rentes	101 3-4
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	113
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	61 13-16
Bar Silver	25 15-16

The sum of about £300,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

LIVERPOOL, APRIL 19.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Ross, for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, left here this morning.

COLOMBO, APRIL 20.

Orient steamer Austral, from Australia, arrived.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal, for the week ending 13th April, 1898, as compared with the Statement of 5th April, 1898 :—

LIABILITIES.	April 5. Rs.	A.	P.	April 13. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	83,50,000	0	0	83,50,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.	1,73,67,725	12	4	1,75,03,326	8	0
Other Deposits, &c.	4,31,17,822	12	11	4,21,53,498	13	6
Bank Post Bills, &c.	4,89,027	11	11	3,81,595	4	4
Sundries	25,25,198	9	2	26,44,202	8	4
Rs.	9,18,49,374	14	4	9,11,22,693	2	2

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities ...	31,79,946	0	0	31,12,887	0	0
Other authorised Investms.	75,59,340	0	0	75,00,840	0	0
Loans on Govt. and other Authorised Securities ...	2,24,05,103	10	4	2,25,35,019	13	2
Accounts of Credit dc. ...	2,47,37,132	4	4	2,48,64,787	3	7
Bills Discounted, &c. ...	1,24,45,585	0	0	1,24,12,519	0	10
Balances with other Banks	8,69,997	8	8	9,52,875	3	8
Bullion	2,857	10	8	2,925	11	8
Dead Stock	13,12,823	7	4	13,14,291	4	8
Stamps	11,134	4	3	10,860	5	0
Sundries	12,05,757	14	3	12,64,960	2	2
Cash, &c., at Head Office...	77,63,453	11	4	65,48,781	7	3
Do. at Branches...	1,05,56,738	7	0	1,05,01,842	14	2
Rs.	9,18,49,374	14	4	9,11,22,693	2	2

The following is the Bank's Memorandum of Liabilities and Assets up to 13th April, 1898.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Treasury Balance at Head Office	14,24,087	Inc.
Do. at Branches	11,98,475	Dec.
Other Deposits	9,64,364	do.
Post Bills	1,07,432	do.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	1,25,559	Dec.
Loans	1,30,916	Inc.
Accounts of Credit	1,27,655	do.
Mercantile Bills	33,066	Dec.
Cash at Head Office	12,14,672	do.
Cash at Branches	2,45,104	Inc.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Scindia-Neemuch, Rewari-Ferozepore and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways).

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 26th March 1898, on 1,877·33 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts. Rs.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts. Rs.	Other Earnings [estimated.] Rs.	Total Earnings. Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,02,000	2,92,000	4,000	3,98,000
Or per mile of Railway	61	175	2	238
For previous 11 weeks of half-year.	10,29,464	32,17,117	52,213	42,98,824
Total for 12 weeks...	11,31,464	35,09,117	56,243	46,96,824
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	1,16,620	2,08,989	4,778	3,30,387
Per mile of Ry. do.	69	125	3	197
Total to corresponding date do.	14,02,537	31,64,488	72,482	46,39,507

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 67,513
Ditto to date ..... " 57,317

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 2nd April, 1898, on 461 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts. Rs.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts. Rs.	Other Earnings [estimated.] Rs.	Total Earnings. Rs.
Total traffic for the week	59,000	3,19,000	4,000	3,78,000
Or per mile of Railway	128	672	9	809
For previous 12 weeks of half-year.	6,42,090	23,98,790	66,691	30,97,571
Total for 13 weeks...	7,01,090	27,03,790	60,691	34,70,571
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	60,699	2,03,983	3,569	2,87,331
Per mile of Ry. do.	175	440	8	623
Total to corresponding date do.	11,71,390	24,70,462	59,153	37,01,005

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 85,769
Decrease to date ..... " 2,30,934

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

STEUART—April 20, at Bombay, H M Steuart, Traffic Manager, B B and C I Railway. Funeral will leave the General Offices, B B and C I Railway, at 4 o'clock, this afternoon, arriving at Sewree at 5 o'clock.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

De WINTON—April 15, at Fox How, Ootacamund, Mrs de Winton, of a daughter.

WILLIAMS—April 13, at the Home, Woodlands, Coonoor, the wife of Lieutenant H B O Williams, 20th Hussars, Mhow, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

HUNTER—ELSWORTHY—April 14, at St Peter's Church, Bimlipatam, by the Rev A E Stanley, Chaplain, W H Hunter, Bank of Madras, to Annie Matilda (Lilla), eldest daughter of W Elsworthy, Agent, Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co. Bimlipatam.

DEATHS.

CRAVEN—April 10, at Naini Tal, of debility and bronchitis, Mr Richard Craven, a well-known resident of Lucknow, aged 78 years, 2 months and 8 days.

FRASER—April 12, at Rurki Station Hospital, of bright's disease, Evangelina (Eva), the dearly beloved wife of 1st Class Assistant Surgeon Edwin Walter Fraser, I M S, and the youngest and last surviving daughter of the late Asthenus Speroas, Esq, aged 37 years.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, APRIL 21, 1898.

THE conference of the Senate and the House of Representatives has resulted in the Senate yielding to the popular chamber on the question of recognising the Cuban Republic. The President's Message advised that recognition should be withheld until a properly constituted Government is organised in the Island. The speedy expulsion of the Spaniards is taken for granted; the only doubt is as to the capacity of the Cubans to govern themselves when delivered from oppressors, who when all is said are of their own flesh and blood, except of course the African element, for which the United States would not make many sacrifices. The President was to have signed the resolutions of both Houses yesterday, when they would have the force of law. He would then launch an ultimatum giving Spain two days to comply with his demands. By that time the preparations in progress with a view to striking a decisive blow—in other words to attack and capture the antiquated fortifications of Havana—will be completed; there will be war between the United States and Spain. It is scarcely credible that a Bill will be introduced into the Senate to create a war force—a new *alias* for an active army—of all able-bodied men from eighteen to forty-five, for three years service. It would be a levy *en masse*, putting between nine and ten millions of men under arms. It would be paying a quite unnecessary compliment to Spain, which at the outside could not place more than one million in the field, and could not send a tenth part of them across the Atlantic in face of the American naval armaments. No doubt the Bill is intended to make operative the existing law, providing for the maintenance of a force of militia recruited by ballot in every State. The militia has not been kept up in many States, and as a military force it exists only on paper. It is doubtless considered prudent to organise the militia, so as to make the country as a whole secure against raids. We may now expect at any moment to hear that hostilities have actually begun. It can scarcely be expected that the Spaniards, fully aware of the intention of their enemy to strike a decisive blow in two days, will remain quiescent whilst the necessary preparations are being carried to completion. If he be wise the Spanish Admiral will use his superiority in cruisers and torpedo boats to forestal the attack and aim a blow at the American war vessels and transports assembled at Key West on the opposite coast of Florida. The declaration, at once patriotic and pathetic, of Senor Sagasta that Spain will never submit to the insults of the United States, or cede an inch of her territories will not help in such a crisis of the national destiny. The words recall too vividly the unfortunate despairing exclamation of Jules Favre that the Republic would cede *ni une pierre de res forteresses, ni une pouce de son territoire.*

THE Calcutta Session of the Supreme Legislative Council has been more noteworthy in results than any which has preceded it during the present Viceroyalty. The Criminal Procedure Code has been revised throughout; the Postal law has been consolidated, and if not brought into full accordance with modern requirements has been rendered far less archaic than it was before; the criminal law as to extraditionary offences and also in regard to sedition has been amended, and the bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to stamps has been reported on by a Select Committee. Another very important legislative measure was introduced towards the close of the Session, but will not be proceeded with until Government reassemble in Calcutta next cold season, in order that public opinion may make itself heard on the subject. The Indian Contract Act (1872) Amendment Bill to which we refer affects the great problem of agricultural indebtedness, and we may see in it the fulfillment of the undertaking given by Lord Elgin twelve months ago that before he left India an effort would be made to introduce some remedial legislation dealing with this problem. That a vast proportion of the peasant holders are at the mercy of the money-lender, and are reduced to a position of practical serfdom thereby is a familiar fact, and that there is great need for remedial measures is readily admitted on all hands. The question as to what form legislation should take is on the other hand a very controversial one. The Commission which sat some six years ago to enquire into the working of the Deccan Agriculturists Relief Act recommended the enactment of a general law for the protection of cultivators, capable of being applied to any tract in which a problem similar to that which led to the passing of the Deccan Act presented itself. The Government of India have lately circulated a draft bill giving effect to these recommendations, but the hostility that has been evinced towards it by several of the local governments to whom it was referred has led to its remaining an open question whether the Bill should be introduced. In the meantime, however, Government have laid on the legislative anvil the Bill to Amend the law of Contract introduced by Sir John Woodburn at the close of the Calcutta Session. The Deccan Commission laid down the principle that in considering the validity of the agreement to pay interest at the stipulated rate, the Courts are bound to take into consideration the possibility of undue influence, coercion, fraud or misrepresentation. The Government of India do not propose a change so far reaching as this because they fear that "any attempt to alter the law so as to enable any Court to decree in any case the rate of interest which it may deem reasonable would lead to endless litigation, interfere largely with legitimate trade, and probably in the long run make the state of those who have to resort to money lending worse than it is now."

The Bill now before the Legislature does not propose any re-enactment of the usury laws repealed more than forty years ago; but it will give the Courts a far wider discretion than at present in the direction of varying the terms of a contract which appears to them inequitable. If the Bill is passed the Court will no longer be required to give a creditor judgment for sums which it actually considers unconscionable, but will be able in a case in which a contract is induced by undue influence either to set it aside absolutely, or upon such terms as it may think fit. The Bill enlarges the legal definition of undue influence, by making it embody the general principle that it is applicable to a contract in which the parties do not contract on a footing of equality, but one of them is in a position to dominate the other, and makes use of that position to obtain an unfair advantage over the other. It is provided that, where the parties meet on such unequal terms, the onus of proof that the contract is fair and reasonable and was not induced by undue influence rests with the person who was in the position of superiority. The Bill also proposes to remove the doubts arising from conflicting decisions of the High Court as to whether a provision in a bond that in case of default in payment an enhanced rate of interest shall run from the date of the execution of the bond is or is not of the nature of a penalty, and therefore not recoverable under the Contract Act. The amending measure provides that cases in which a sum is named as the amount to be paid in the event of a breach of contract, or if the contract contains any other stipulation by way of penalty the party complaining of the breach shall only be entitled to receive reasonable compensation, which shall not exceed the penalty named in the contract. The Bill may be regarded as a first instalment of legislation to prevent the alienation of the soil and impoverishment of the tenantry through indebtedness—great evils which are seriously threatening the economic welfare of the country. We shall hear much in the discussion to which the Bill will give rise respecting the sacredness of the freedom of contract, but it is a very one-sided "freedom" when the ignorance and simple mindedness of the peasantry binds them hand and foot, generation after generation, to the money-lender. In England, where elementary education is compulsory, the usurer and his creditor meet on far more equal terms than the sowcar and the ryot here. But in that land of a freedom-loving people Mr. Justice Matthews, who has an acquaintance with commercial matters unrivalled by his brother judges, recommends in his evidence before the Select Committee of the House of Commons on money lending that all interest beyond 10 per cent. should be irrecoverable. Such legislation would not suit the conditions that prevail in India, especially when the money market is tight, and therefore Government are well advised in abstaining from changing the law of interest. But they are quite justified in seeking to protect the unlettered cultivators from the undue advantage systematically taken of their ignorance by the money-lenders. The trade of this class is dangerous to the agricultured prosperity of the country, and in the apt words of Mr. Justice Matthews, it is necessary to "fence the machinery."

IT will be of interest to Bombay spinners to learn that practically all the cotton mills in the northern state of America have been idle for nearly three months, and that 25,000 operatives are out on strike against a demand for a 10 per cent. reduction in wages. There were troubles at Fall River (Mass.) and Manchester (New Hampshire) towards the close of last year, but these were patched up *pro tem.*, and the workers submitted to the employers' terms pending developments in the other centres, so that the mills in those two places did not close down as was threatened on January 1st. But a fortnight after that date, the Fall River and Manchester men threw in their lot with those of Lowell and New Bedford (Mass.); which caused a complete paralysis in the trade. It may be pointed out that the conditions in New Bedford are very different from those of Fall River, since the product of the former city consists of fine-count goods, against which the South offers no competition. The New Bedford operatives have probably not lost sight of this fact, while they also know that it would be more difficult to fill their places than in the case of operatives on coarser goods such as are made in Fall River. One American advices state that, apart from the disorganization that invariably follows a strike, owing to good operatives finding employment elsewhere, the manufacturers have little objection to a temporary cessation of production. What is killing profits and precipitating depression at Fall River, is the rapid progress of the Southern States in cotton manufacturing. The south has two manifest advantages over the north in that its raw material is grown at its very doors, and that it can command an abundance of cheap labour that is quick to learn. Its operative class is not so highly trained as in the north, but it gets on all the same. In 1880 the South had 667,000 spindles and 14,000 looms. By 1890 the number had increased, according to the census report, to 1,712,000 spindles and 39,000 looms. Since 1890 this business has more than doubled, and at present the South has about 490 mills, representing an investment of nearly dols. 125,000,000, and having nearly 4,000,000 spindles and 115,000 looms. In the North there are 13,900,000 spindles, so that that section is still a long way ahead, but it is recognised that the advance of the south has now become important enough to create a feeling of concern in the great industrial centres of New England—and especially in the Fall River neighbourhood—which have so long led all competitors in the production of cotton goods. In Massachusetts especially, where stringent labour laws have been enacted, restricting labour in cotton mills to fifty-eight hours per week and in other ways hampering the employers of factory labour—which laws are rigidly enforced through the machinery of a board of factory inspectors,—southern competition is regarded as a serious menace to her manufacturing interests. One of the leading Fall River Company directors allowed only the other day that "there is undoubtedly a margin of difference in cost of manufacturing in favour of the Southern mill owner probably large enough to induce capital to seek investment in that section to a certain extent for some time to come." Some of the Southern mills are not only making local requirements, but have begun to ship to China, where some varieties of American cottons have a great vogue, and where they are likely to enter into competition with the Bombay article.

As we stated the other day a scheme is under discussion in Calcutta which has for its object the construction of a huge bridge across the Hughli and a great Central Railway station for the Eastern capital. The want of such improvements seems little felt in Calcutta, for with that love of the primitive and absence of real enterprise so characteristic of Calcutta the only proposals emanating from her own citizens and interests are wholly unworthy of the end of the century. The bridge and station scheme is propounded by a London syndicate, with Messrs. Gillander, Arbuthnot and Co. as the local agents. Instead of a bridge the Bengal-Nagpur Company propose to organise a waggon-ferry opposite the Kidderpore docks, and two of the Railway companies contemplate building new stations. The danger and annoyance on a crowded river like the Hughli of a waggon-ferry are pointed out by the correspondent whose remarks we quoted yesterday. The London syndicate proposed to build a bridge which shall carry railway, road, and passenger traffic and a station which shall meet the necessities of both Railway companies. Now that Calcutta is about to embark on a far-reaching improvement scheme the time is opportune for such other works as those the syndicate propose. When Bombay begins operations with the improvement works contemplated by the new Act we shall doubtless hear of many suggestions and proposals for the good of the city and people. If a Central Station be wanted, however, it is already there at Bori Bunder, where the main line passenger traffic of the G. I. P. and the B. B. & C. I. Railways could be manipulated, and after the town has expanded the B. B. & C. I. and G. I. P. stations this side Dadur could be devoted to local traffic. A circular railway which might be devoted to purely local traffic is practically already provided, and after connecting the two lines this side Mahaluxmi, a continuous service of local passenger trains might be run from Colaba *via* Grant Road and Byculla to Bori Bunder or further to, say, Government Dockyard and *vice versa*, the present junction at Parel being the point at which lines for the north and the east would diverge. By the time the improvements which the promotors of the new Act have in view are effected, doubtless the line which Mr. Bulkley dreamt of, as well as the Port Trust's own feeder line, will have been constructed, but still Bori Bunder would form a convenient Central Station: Both the great lines by that time will have come under the direct Government control and public conveuience and requirements will be fully and generously considered. Local traffic will be made most of and a circular railway on lines something like those suggested will probably be one of the first means it will employ to prevent people crowding in Bombay. The means of access to the other side of the harbour will rceive attention, and countless schemes will spring from the one great project now in swaddling cloth

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

PRESIDENT McKINLEY'S ULTIMATUM.

LONDON, APRIL 20.

It is understood that President McKinley's Ultimatum to Spain will reach Madrid this afternoon, and that a reply has been demanded within 48 hours.

SPAIN WONT CEDE AN INCH OF TERRITORY.

Senor Sagasta, the Spanish Premier, addressing a meeting of his supporters, said that the limit of concessions had been reached, and that the Spaniards would never submit to insults from America nor cede an inch of territory.

His remarks were received with enthusiastic cheers.

PRESIDENT McKINLEY WANTS TO GAIN TIME.

ALL ABLE-BODIED MEN TO SERVE.

WASHINGTON, APRIL 19.

President McKinley will not sign the Resolution which both Houses have adopted before to-morrow.

He awaits the completion of an Ultimatum, in which he favours giving Spain three days in which to comply.

This is with a view to the completion of arrangements by which he can strike a decisive blow.

A Bill was introduced into the Senate, to-day, for creating a National War Force of all able-bodied men from eighteen to forty-five years of age for three years' service.

ATTACK ON THE ATBARA FUGITIVES.

LONDON, APRIL 20.

The "Daily Telegraph" publishes a telegram from Assuan, stating that an Egyptian gunboat engaged a body of fugitives from Atbara, near Elaliab, and that as they refused to surrender 200 were killed and seventy made prisoners.

THE CITY AND SUBURBAN.

The following is the result of the race for the City and Subarban :—

Bay Ronald	1
Newhaven	2
Craftsman	3

GENERAL SYMONS AT LUNDI-KOTAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 20.

A telegram, dated Lundi-Kotal, Tuesday, says that General Symons arrived here to-day. All is quiet.

STOPPAGE OF FURLOUGH TO DOCTORS.

PLAGUE IN THE PUNJAB.

Indian Medical Service doctors are slowly being sent back from military to civil duty, but the demands made owing to the plague, which is continuing to spread in the Punjab, despite the labours of the army of police and doctors engaged in endeavouring to check its progress, are so heavy, that it has not been found possible to re-open furlough as yet. The matter, however, is becoming urgent, as a number of doctors have been denied furlough and compelled to resort to sick leave owing to broken health, which is already excessive.

THE FAMINE COMMISSION.

The Famine Commission is sitting here daily, and will not separate for another two months.

THE RAILWAY CONFERENCE.

LAHORE, APRIL 20.

A point which comes under discussion of the Railway Conference at Delhi will be the advisability of purchasing a large portion of the city, bounded by Hamilton Road on the south and the city wall (Nicholson's Lane) on the north for the purpose of building Railway Yards, Workshops, etc. This part holds the property of the richest residents of Delhi, Bengal Bank, and the Northbrook Hotel, besides several mosques and temples scattered all over its area. The present goods station of the B. B. and C. I. Railway will be shifted to the goods siding at Lahore Gate, and only the passenger traffic will come into the present railway yard.

Should the authorities decide to purchase this vast plot of the city, it will mean a tremendous outlay.

THE BUND GARDEN INCIDENT.

POONA, APRIL 20.

The case against Charles Parker, who is alleged to have thrown a woman over the Bund, was resumed again before Colonel Newnham Smith, Cantonment Magistrate.

Tookaram Sopana, a porter on the Railway station said he spoke to a woman for accused, and fetched a carriage for them. He knew accused, as he was formerly a guard on the Railway. He saw accused in the Police Office, and the woman in the hospital on the following morning.

Wani Gopala, a labourer, said Jai, a woman, used to live with him in the station quarters.

Trimbuck, a Jhariwalla, said he took the accused and a woman to the Bund Garden. He said he drove them about 9-30., and waited there till 12 o'clock, and then drove away. The following evening the police took him to the hospital to identify the woman, and thence was taken to Collet's Hotel to identify the accused.

Raojee bin Vittoo, a malee in the Bund Garden, said he went to work in the morning, and saw a woman lying in the bed of the river. She cried out that a soldier had pushed her down. Her leg was broken. He gave information to the police, and also told the Military in charge of the Quarantine camp. A European sergeant and sepoy came and took the woman out, and sent her to the hospital.

The case was adjourned.

THE CASE OF PRIVATE McGURK.

The Military authorities have decided to let Private McGurk, of the Durham Light Infantry, to be tried by the Civil powers for the alleged offence of shooting natives with an air gun.

THE TAPTI VALLEY RAILWAY.

THE Superintending Engineer, Tapti Valley Railway, reports the following progress made on this line :—Earthwork up to mile 45 is finished, and the two most important bridges on this section are ready for the rails, making the section practically completed. The earthwork on the remaining section is being pushed forward as rapidly as possible, but scarcity of labour between mile 49 and 67 is being felt. Between mile 70 and 95 heavy gangs are employed, and the work between mile 95 and 110 is progressing so satisfactorily that the whole should be completed by the end of June. That between mile 110 and 118 the earthwork is completed. Ballast for the first 30 miles is all to hand, and is being completed gradually for other sections as required. Platelaying up to mile 45 should now proceed without interruption. The Songad Station Yard has been handed over by the authorities.

EXECUTION IN BOMBAY.

SATURDAY, the 7th May, has been fixed for the execution of Mahomed Alli, *alias*, Soudagar, who was convicted at the last Criminal Sessions of the murders of George Taylor and Henry Evans, lance-corporals in the Shropshire Regiment, at Grant Road, on the 9th March last; and was sentenced by Mr. Justice B. Tyabjee to be hanged.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE LINE TO A RAILWAY OFFICIAL.

MR. H. M. STEUART RUN OVER AND KILLED.

THE many personal friends of Mr. H. M. Steuart, the Traffic Manager of the B. B. & C. I. Railway, will learn with very deep regret that he was run over and killed at the Church Gate Street Level Crossing, last night, at a late hour.

Mr. Steuart had been dinning at the Yacht Club, and left that place to catch the 11 o'clock train from Colaba at Church Gate Station for Bandora, where he resided. When he reached the level crossing he found the gates were closed. Raghoo Pandoo, the gateman in charge, states that the Saheb asked him to let him through, but he told him that as the train was close at hand he had better wait until after it had passed. Mr. Steuart, however, seeing that the train was still some little way off, opened the hand-gate and hurriedly made his way across. He had crossed to the opposite side of the line, when the gateman saw him fall, and heard him call out something which he could not distinctly understand as the train was by this time at the gate. A few moments later the train was at a standstill in the station, and the gateman found to his horror that the Saheb was lying near the rails a lifeless and disfigured corpse.

The assistant station-master on duty was at once apprised, and the Railway police at Grant Road were telegraphed for. The legs of the unfortunate Traffic Manager had been severed from his body, and there could not be a moment's doubt as to the way in which the accident had occurred. Mr. Steuart had crossed the line, when his foot caught in the guard rail nearest to the gate, and he fell. Before he had time to recover himself or the gate-keeper could go to his assistance, the train was in. Mr. Steuart's hat was found carried up to the middle of the station platform, and the stick he held in his hand was thrown from him many yards by the force of the impact. Death must have been instantaneous.

Mr Maneckshaw, of the Railway Police, very soon arrived from Grant Road on a tender, and under his directions the mutilated body was removed to one of the rooms at the station to await an inquest. Amongst the earliest arrivals of Railway officers after the accident were Mr. N. R. Manley and Mr. Robinson who came in a tender from Grant Road station, near which they reside, and Mr. T. Redmayne, of the Parel Workshops, who had been dinning in the Fort, and was returning home by the last train. Mr. Owen, the Secretary to the Agent, was sent for, and also Major Hoskyns, the Examiner of Railway Accounts, and Mr. R. J. English, the Auditor of the company, who both came together.

The inquest is fixed for 7 o'clock, this morning, at the Offices of the company, opposite the Church Gate Station, and the fueral will leave the same place at 4 p.m., arriving at Sewree, at 5. The members of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Volunteer Corps, of which Mr. Steuart was an officer, will attend in uniform.

Mr. Steuart for some years held the appointment of Secretary to the Agent, and only recently became Traffic Manager, on the retirement of Mr. O'Callaghan. He was about 32 years of age, and was a keen sportsman, having been Master of the Bombay Fox Hounds for several years. He was extremely popular, and the news of his death will under such terrible circumstances be received with deep regret and pain in the social and sporting circles in which he moved.

As a token of respect to his memory the Offices of the Railway Company will be closed to-day.

MUHAMMAD SHAREEF, KHAN OF DIR.

MUHAMMAD SHAREEF, Khan of Dir, whose name has again come before the public, has a history and personality almost as romantic as that of his great rival and enemy, Umra Khan. The following is a sketch of his story. Muhammad Shareef was first heard of in the eighties. Rumours filtering down to the Punjab bazaars stated that the Khan of Dir was collecting an army to crush a certain adventurer, named Umra Khan, who had assassinated the Khan of Jandol and seated himself on the throne. Umra Khan had a following of only 130 men. But of these half were armed with rifles, and the remainder were mounted—the only cavalry in all Yagistan—and Muhammad Shareef judged it necessary to have round him nearly 3,000 tribesmen before he left Dir on the march to Jandol. Umra Khan with his handful of men, however brave and well armed, was in no position to fight the small army that was being brought against him. He accordingly looked round for an ally and found one in Mian Gul, a son of the famous Akhund of Swat. Mian Gul hastened to the rescue with nearly two thousand Swatis, a fierce engagement took place, and Muhammad Shareef and his tribesmen were driven headlong back to Dir. The result of this defeat was to diminish the prestige of Muhammad Shareef. Numbers of his adherents left him, and Mian Gul proposed to Umra Khan that the allied troops should march on to Dir and capture the town. Umra Khan, however, said that such a course would be inexpedient, and persuaded Mian Gul to return to Swat. No sooner had his ally departed than Umra Khan with characteristic treachery proposed to his late enemy that they should make a joint attack on Swat. Muhammad Shareef, eager for revenge, assented, a sudden attack was made on Mian Gul, and his army routed.

Umra Khan's victories enormously increased his weight and influence among the frontier tribes, and it was with much dismay that about a year or so later Muhammad Shareef heard that he was intriguing to seize Dir. The Khan attempted to find allies amongst the hill chieftains to the north, but so great was the fear and distrust of Umra Khan that no one would come forward. Muhammad Shareef, in despair, sent an embassy with tribute to Kabul and declared himself a vassal of the Amir. This policy for the time being proved successful, for even Umra Khan did not dare to provoke the wrath of the stern Abdurrahman. A few years later, however, when all the resources of the Amir were being strained to quell the rebellion raised by Ishak Khan, Umra Khan marched into Dir and drove the ruler into exile. For several years—till 1892—Muhammad Shareef, with a few faithful servants, wandered an outlaw in the hills about the Lowari Pass, and then fortune gave him back his kingdom. Umra Khan actually had the temerity to make an incursion into Asmar, territory over which the Amir claimed to exercise authority. The result was that Ghulam Hyder, the Amir's General, inflicted upon him an utter defeat. The Jandol chieftain's army being disorganised, the ex-Khan of Dir managed to rally his old tribesmen round him and re-take possession of his throne. Umra Khan's army was further defeated by Sardar Khan of Nawagi, and it appeared that Muhammad Shareef would at last enjoy his kingdom in peace. But Umra Khan was in no wise dismayed. He retired to Jandol and there patiently reorganised his troops. When the time was come in his opinion to once again tempt fortune, he made proposals to his old enemy to jointly attack Safdar Khan, Khan of Nawagi. Muhammad Shareef, whose character appears to be one of Arcadian simplicity, fell at once into the trap. He led his troops in person against Safdar Khan and gained a victory, but no sooner had Safdar Khan fled than Umra Khan made a treacherous attack on his ally and almost annihilated his army. Muhammad Shareef barely escaped with his life, and Umra Khan at one stroke became possessed of both Nawagi and Dir.

In 1895 when General Sir R. Low marched the Chitral Relief Force into the Swat Valley, Muhammed Shareef took advantage of the general confusion to leave his retreat in the hills and come down to Dir. He was received with acclamation by the townspeople and once again set on the throne. Muhammed Shareef at once entered into communication with the English political officers, with the result that an army of his ragged tribesmen crossed the Lowari Pass and captured Sher Afzul, the Chitrali Pretender. During the last three years Muhammed Shareef has been steadfastly loyal to the British. He is in receipt of an allowance from the Foreign Department, in return for which he furnishes coolies for carrying up supplies and letters to the garrisons at Kila Drosh and Chitral.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

SIR JAMES Westland, Financial Member of the Viceroy's Council, has artived in Simla on the conclusion of his tour through Kashmir.

The annual polo tournament at Simla for the Beresford Challenge Cup will take place during the week ending 21st May.

CONSEQUENTLY on the reduction of the Tirah Field Force Colonel Ottley, Commanding the Royal Engineers, has made over charge to Lieutenant-Colonel Thurburn.

COLONEL SHONE, R. E., has been appointed to hold temporary charge of Military Works, Bombay Command, during the absence of Colonel Greenstreet on privilege leave.

IT has been decided to establish a residential Club at Delhi, and the fine old building of Ludlow Castle has been selected for the purpose.

THERE is no sign of unrest now among the Afridis, who seem to have accepted the position, and do not molest the troops in the Khyber, Such *jirgahs* as are still at Jamrud and Peshawar are in the most amiable mood.

MR. GRENFELL, of the Forest Department is placed on special duty in the office of the Inspector-General of Forests to prepare a manual of mathematics for the Dehra Dun Forest School students.

THE Madras Government expects to be able, within a short time, to forward its views on the subject of Agricultural Banks. Its Report is now in course of preparation.

THE Government of India has sanctioned a small increase in the ration allowance to soldiers' wives undergoing training in the Government Maternity Hospital, Madras.

A LITTLE girl and her ayah fell into the Naini Tal lake at the lower end on Monday afternoon. The names have not yet transpired, and the bodies have not been recovered, but the lake is being dragged. The only eye-witnesses appear to have been some natives who ran away, and another little girl who ran home and gave information.

JUDGMENT was given at Colombo on Friday last in the case in which Mrs. Le Mesurier sues her husband, late of the Ceylon Civil Service, for alimony pending a suit for divorce. The acting District Judge granted alimony *pendente lite* at the rate of Rs. 250 per mensem, and he further ordered the respondent to pay the petitioner her costs in this suit.

THE E. I. R. earnings for the week ending 2nd April were Rs. 13,02,563 ; miles open, 1,705·09 ; per mile open Rs. 764. Corresponding week last year, earnings, Rs. 12,90,221 ; miles open 1,702·27 ; per mile open, Rs. 758 Increase, earnings, Rs. 12,342 ; miles open 2·82 ; per mile open, Rs. 6. From 1st Jan., 1898, to 2nd April, 1898, earnings, Rs. 1,61,76,115. From 1st Jan., 1897, to 2nd April, 1897, earnings, Rs. 1,59,13,893. Increase, Rs. 2,62, 222.

A SAVAGE assault was made on Monday in the Burra Bazar section of Calcutta, on two European bailiffs of the Small Causes Court by a gang of Marwari ruffians. The bailiffs went to execute decrees of the Court when they and their native followers were set upon by a large number of Marwaries with *lathis* and stones, Franks, one of the bailiffs, received severe injuries, having been knocked down senseless, the other escaped with some severe *lathi* blows. The police arrived in time to rescue Franks, who was removed to the Medical College Hospital : two of the assailants have been arrested and will be placed before the Magistrate to-day.

THE *Englishman* writes :—Considerable excitement and uneasiness prevailed on Sunday in the central section of the town owing to the report that, a case of plague had occurred on Saturday night in a native grocer's shop in Kapalitollah Lane. and the excitement grew more intense when it was seen that the police, acting under the orders of the Sanitary Authorities, were burning the contents of the shop and destroying the building. But these were precautionary measures. After an exchaustive examination it was satisfactorily proved that the man died—not of plague—but of ordinary fever with complications. The deceased was a native of Eastern Bengal, and had not been out of Calcutta for a day for three years. The Government, however, acted with commendable promptitude, and before the actual cause of death could be ascertained determined to do all that was necessary to meet eventualities. Sir John Woodburn has had great experience of the plague in Bombay, and the public may rest assured that should a case unfortunately occur in Calcutta, the Lieutenant-Governor will be the first to make the fact known, conscious that by so doing he will be assisted in every way by the people in his efforts to stamp out the scourge.

AN important meeting was held on Monday at Aligarh, the Collector presiding. The following trustees were present : Mr. Syed Mahmud, Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk, Khalifa Mahomed Hosain, Sirdar Mohammad Hayat Khan, Aftab Ahmed Khan, Abid Ali Beg, Mozamillullah Khan, and others. It was resolved to make a public declaration of the intention of the trustees to carry on the work of the College as vigorously as possible on the three great principles laid down by the late Sir Syed Ahmed ; first, the creation of a spirit of strenuous and intelligent loyalty towards the British Government throughout the Mahomedan community ; second, the cultivation of friendly relations between Englishmen and Mahomedans ; and third, the maintenance of a strong English staff as the best means of accomplishing these ends. This policy was set forth in an able speech by Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk, who was supported by Mr. Syed Mahmud, Sirdar Mohammad Hayat, Aftab Ahmed Khan, Mozamillullah Khan, and the Collector of Aligarh. The determination of the trustees that the work of Sir Syed should not under any circumstances be allowed to languish was especially emphasised.

AT the Senate of the Punjab University Sir William Rattigan moved a cordial vote of thanks to Sir Charles Roe, the retiring Vice-Chancellor, for the important services he had rendered to the University during his tenure of office. Despite many demands on his time as Chief Judge of a very hard-worked court, Sir Charles had given unceasing care and watchfulness to the interests of the University, and had seen it through troublous times to prosperity. Sir Charles Roe, in responding, mentioned that he had been associated with the University movement from its beginning. Referring to the serious troubles through which the University has passed, he said it was mainly due to the exertions of Sir William Rattigan that it emerged successfully. He trusted the principle of stability in the maintenance of the institution would always be kept in view.

MANY suggestions have been made to explain the recrudescence of plague in Karachi after the disease had apparently been completely exterminated. The *Sind Gazette* writes :—A serious piece of news in regard to the return of the plague has just been communicated to us. It appears that in Joria Bazaar, where it has now located itself, there are numerous godowns rented and owned by native merchants who have stacked in them bales upon bales of old *bardanas* (cotton unpressed bale coverings) returned from Bombay, and bundles of old gunny bags received from that port, besides quantities of chillies rice and chean edible grains. Considering the fact that there is no likelier medium for conveying contagion than old rags, cloth, gunny, &c. it is not surprising to learn that it is from these godowns that plague cases have occurred. But what can be said of the stupidity of the occupants, when we state it has now transpired that for some time past the owners and occupants of these godowns discovered dead rats by hundreds under these old bardanas, gunny bags, rice, chillies, &c. Only a lunatic would have kept such facts concealed, as every sane native has now come to look upon dead rats as a sure indication of the existence of plague somewhere about. But this is not all, these native merchants have stored here in these same godowns quantities of cheap cotton refuse bought in Bombay by their representatives from mills there and shipped hither for sale to the poorest classes for bedding purposes. This old and refuse cotton before leaving Bombay would be of course stored there in some of the worst affected quarters of the town and it is to be wondered at that natives from all quarters are now attacked, for many may be even now sleeping on beds made up from this cotton ?

THE Madras Government has been considering Mr. W. S. Meyer's proposals for decentralising and reducing district work which form part of more general proposals that have been under the consideration of the different Departments of the Government for some time past. These proposals, as submitted, or modified, by the Board of Revenue, have, with a few exceptions, been accepted. Orders are being issued as the proposals which affect many different Departments come up.

A SERIOUS effect of cycling is reported from France. Out of the last batch of conscripts, no fewer than eight well-known cyclists, some of them enjoying European renown, were rejected as physically incapable of doing duty in the ranks. Hypertrophy and other diseases of the heart were the chief causes of these rejections, which occasioned profound astonishment to the candidates themselves. One would have thought that such wrecks of athletic humanity might at all events have been utilised as military cyclists.

THE death took place on March 21st, at his residence, Kilballyowen, Bruff, county Limerick, of Mr. Thomas de Courcy O'Grady, commonly known as The O'Grady, in his 55th year. He was a kind and indulgent landlord, and was in most friendly relations with his tenantry up to 1886, when an estrangement took place owing to the action of the Land League. After the issue of the "No Rent" manifesto the tenants were the first to adopt the Plan of Campaign—at the instance of a local curate. Father Matthew Ryan who became known as "General Ryan"—and refused to pay any rent unless an abatement of 40 per cent. were allowed on the judicial rents. The O'Grady generously offered a reduction of 20 per cent., but the proposal was not listened to by those who advised the tenants, and evictions followed. Nearly all the tenants have since settled, and recently proposals were sent in for the reinstatement of those still dispossessed. Personally, The O'Grady was very popular, and the tenants have long since regretted the course they took against him. He leaves no issue, and his brother, Lieutenant-Colonel John O'Grady, at present at Fermoy with his regiment, the 2nd Battalion Connaught Rangers, succeeds to the title and estates.

IN the Queen's Bench Division the other day before Mr. Justice Day and a special jury the hearing was begun of an action brought by Mr. W. S. Gilbert, the well-known dramatist, against Mr. Edward Ledger, proprietor of the *Era*, for an alleged libel contained in an article which appeared in that paper on the 16th October last commenting on the report of an interwiew with the plaintiff which had appeared in the "Edinburgh Evening Despatch." The defendant denied that the words complained of bore any defamatory meaning, and pleaded that the article was fair comment on matters of public interest. Counsel for the plaintiff, in opening his case, said the words complained of attacked his personal character, accused him of over-weening conceit, made untrue allegations as to the failure of his plays, and falsely accused him of attacking Mr. Sydney Grundy and insulting wholesale the actors who had rendered him valuable assistance. Mr. Gilbert gave evidence in support of his counsel's opinion and statement, and was cross-examined at length. Evidence on behalf of the defendant was proceeding when the court rose. Next day Mr. Carson, Q. C., addressed the court for the defendant, and Mr. Lawson Walton, Q. C., replied for the plaintiff. His Lordship summed up ; and the jury after deliberating for two hours and a half said they were unable to agree. They were therefore discharged.

THE Foreign Office has received intelligence that Captain Harrison, who was in pursuit of the Soudanese mutineers after their flight from Lubwas overtook them on February 23rd at a place named Kabagambi. They had erected a double stockade which Captain Harrison attacked and captured after severe fighting. The enemy lost one officer and from 50 to 60 men killed, and 200 Soudanese women were captured. The remainder of the mutineers, of whom about 100 were believed to be wounded, took refuge in the swamps of Lake Kigor. On the British side ten were killed and about 20 wounded. A report received from Her Majesty's Commissioner, dated March 14th, stated a few days before Captain Harrison defeated the Soudanese mutineers Major Macdonald's force had encountered and routed them with the loss of 30 killed and wounded. The loss on the British side was 15 killed and wounded. Captain Molony was wounded during Captain Harrison's attack, and since died. Lieutenant Osborne was reported doing well.

THE Russian Government has addressed a circular to its representatives abroad, dated March 27th, announcing that Port Arthur and Talienwan with the territories adjacent thereto have been ceded to Russia in usufruct by the Chinese Government. The Russian representatives are requested to notify this fact, and the immediate occupation of the ports and territories mentioned, to the Governments to which they are accredited, and to add that Talienwan will be open to foreign trade, and that the largest measure of hospitality will be extended there to the ships of all friendly nations. An official "communique" has been sent to the Russian press announcing the cession, and adding that China has conceded to Russia the right to construct a railway to connect both the ports with the Trans-Siberian main line. The arrangement, it is declared, while safeguarding the integrity of the sovereign rights of China and satisfying the essential needs of Russia, alike as a maritime power and a territorial neighbour, injures interests of no foreign State.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to the *Times* from Bedford, Cape Colony, to call attention to a German publication, a copy of which he encloses, intended to circulate in British colonies and to assist German trade. "Observe," the correspondent says, "the paper is published in Germany (at Bunzlau, in Silesia), advertises none but German wares, and, last straw, is printed in English. The only consolation one can draw from the latter fact is that it constitutes a sort of backhanded tribute to our widespread influence. The leading articles are devoted to violent and brutal invective against Great Britain and British products. . . . My object in writing is to bring before British manufacturers and journalists the fact of this being done, and to urge them to consider the desirability of retaliating in the same manner. Possibly this is done to some extent, but it is as well to keep these things well before the public eyes. These Germans have the knack of persistency, and of taking infinite pains to secure orders in a much greater degree than the average Britisher." The paper is called "Export Trade," and the copy before us is marked "Edition II. Africa. For the Cape, Natal, Orange, Transvaal, Bechuana, Delagoa, Zanzibar, German East Africa, Congo, West Coast, St. Helena, Ascension, &c. The journal appears monthly, and is forwarded free of charge alternately to all importing firms in the above places, as well as to the European shipping houses interested in the export trade to Africa." The malevolence of the articles is only equalled by the grotesqueness of the English in which they are written.

AT a banquet given at Menzies, on March 22nd, on the occasion of the opening of the new railway, the Right Hon. Sir John Forrest, the Premier, who was enthusiastically received stated that during the last two years railway connection had been established with Kalgoorlie, Kanowna Boulder, and Menzies, and would be carried further if the prosperity of the mining industry waranted it. There was now, continued the Premier, a continuous line of 1,000 miles from Albany, and another for fifty miles to the goldfields at Coolgardie. The water scheme which had been started would, although costing £250,000 and £300,000 yearly to keep up, pay for itself within twenty years. The mines which were now worked at a loss, would, with an increased water supply, yield profits. The gold production of the colony during January last had been greater than that of Victoria and Queensland combined. The annual trade amounted in value to £10,000,000. Seven years ago there was a population of 50,000 with a revenue of £406,000 ; at present the population was 160,000, with a revenue of £3,000,000. The colony was, however, capable of holding millions, instead of this 160,000, inasmuch as it comprised one-third of Australia. In addition to all this, said the Premier in conclusion, Fremantle Harbour had been completed, and offered great berthing facilities for shipping.

MUCH discussion is taking place, says the *Daily Telegraph's* Vienna correspondent, as to the fate of the well-known owner of racing stables, Herr Richard Wahrmann, whose horse Tokio ran in England two years ago. In November last he started on a hunting expedition to Abyssinia. It is some time since the latest news of him was received and now all traces of him appear to be lost. Two racing stables are thus left masterless, and it is probable that the Jockey Club will decide at the beginning of the racing season as to the future of these establishments.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

AT the regular weekly meeting of the Committee, held yesterday, Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtulla presided, and there were also present : Messrs. T. W. Caffe, G. W. Roughton, R. H. Vincent, C. I. E., Muljee Bhowanidas Barbhaya, the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, C. I. E., Dr. K. N. Bahadurjee, Mr. K. N. Kabrajee, Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed, Dr. N. N. Katrak, Dr. Cowasji Hormusji, and Dr. A. G. Viegas.

THE ARTHUR ROAD HOSPITAL.

The Committee recorded letter to the Secretary, No. 645, dated 18th instant, from the Commissioner, stating that in order to meet the demands owing to the increase of plague made upon the hospital at Arthur Road, he found it necessary to increase the establishment on 2nd February, 1898, by 12 ward-boys, 2 ayahs, 8 sweepers, and 3 mehtranees. The cost to be debited to the grants for the suppression of the plague.

RELIEVING OVERCROWDED HOUSES.

The Committee also recorded letter to the Secretary, No. 726, dated 14th instant, from the Commissioner, reporting that he has sanctioned the employment (1) of the following staff in connection with the work of relieving overcrowded houses in the city :—Two inspectors at Rs. 80 per mensem each, 1 clerk at Rs. 40 per mensem, and 2 lascars at Rs. 10 per mensem each ; and (2) of 4 notice clerks on Rs. 50 per mensem each, for the work of serving notices in connection with the improvement of the insanitary houses in the city. Adding that the staff will be employed as necessity arises. The cost to be met from the grants for the suppression of the plague.

Dr. Cowasjee was glad to observe that, after agitation for fifteen years in the matter, something practical was to be done at last.

Dr. Katrak thought that this being a first measure, it was desirable that the Commissioner should keep the Committee infomed of the work done.

Dr. Viegas remarked that the scheme should be worked on certain definite principles, defining what would constitute overcrowding, and so forth.

The letter was eventually recorded.

COMPASSIONATE ALLOWANCE TO A WIDOW.

The Committee considered memorandum to the Secretary, No. 725, dated 14th instant, from the Commissioner, forwarding counsel's opinion on the question of the compassionate allowance to the widow of Mr. T. Glover, late Inspector, Health Department.

The opinion of counsel was to the effect that the Corporation could grant compassionate allowances of the nature indicated in the reference for proper reasons, and by altering certain pension regulations now in force.

On the motion of Dr. Cowasji Hormusji, seconded by Mr. Vincent, the opinion of counsel was forwarded to the Commissioner for remarks regarding the suggested alteration in the rules.

After transacting some other business, the Committee adjourned.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the proceedings, of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 12th April :—

Read letter from the Port Officer, dated 2nd April 1898, reporting that the s. s. Knight Bachelor, while being berthed in the Victoria Dock on the 26th March, 1898, collided with and damaged a cargo boat, that the Berthing Master who was assisting in berthing the vessel is to blame for not seeing his anchors and cables clear before moving the ship ; but under Rule 27 of the dock by-laws, the ship alone is responsible for the damage done to the boat, for which a claim has been made by the owner through Messrs. Eddlestone, solicitors, who, it is understood, to have been informed that, under the provisions of the Port Trust Act, the Trustees are not in any case responsible for damage done.

Resolution.—Recorded.

A NEW LAZARETTO.

Read memorandum from the Acting Secretary to Government, Marine Department, dated 5th March, 1898, forwarding the following correspondence regarding a site required for a Lazareto for tick infected horses, and asking the opinion of the Trustees with reference to a proposal to rent a piece of Port Trust land for the purpose near Malet Bunder :—Letter from the Principal, Bombay Veterinary College, dated 3rd December, 1897, asking Government to place a plot of land at his disposal in or near the docks for the isolation of horses arriving from tick-infected areas. Memorandum from the Acting Under Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated 10th December, 1897, asking the Principal whether arrangement cannot be made at the Sewree Lazaretto for the isolation of horses arriving from areas infected with tick pest. Letter from the Principal, Bombay Veterinary College, dated 16th December, 1897, reporting that it would be most unsafe to travel, along the public roads, horses infected with ticks ; besides, the accommodation at the Sewree Lazaretto is insufficient for a shipment of horses and that a plot of land, measuring at least 100 × 100 yards, would be necessary. Report from the Collector, dated 13th January, 1898, saying that there is a strip of Government vacant land available close by at the Malet Bunder, but the area of the land is less than that required by Dr. Mills ; the strip is not 100 feet broad at any point, the breadth various from 40 to 100 feet, and the total area available is about 7,500 square yards instead of 10,000 square yards ; and suggesting that there is other adjacent land available, but it is in the limits of the Port Trust. Letter from the Principal, Bombay Veterinary College, dated 17th February, 1898, requesting that the plot of land, admeasuring 7,500 square yards, shown on the Collector's plan, may be placed at his disposal and that the plot of land lying alongside of it, extending in the direction of the jetty, be rented from the Port Trust for three months in each year, viz., October, November and December. Read report from the Traffic Manager, dated 22nd March, 1898, and note by the Secretary, dated 4th April 1898.

Resolution.—The objections to the appropriation of land in the vicinity of the docks to this purpose should be pointed out to Government, who should be invited to consider the alternative of a site at Sewree to which horses could be removed by boat.

AMENDMENTS OF THE PORT TRUST ACT.

Read letter from Mr. F. Yorke Smith, dated 11th April 1898, forwarding copy of the proposed further amendments to the Port Trust Act as settled by the Advocate-General. Read the following draft letter to Government :—"I am directed to forward herewith proposals for further amendments of the Port Trust Act with a view, if Government approve, to their submission for the consideration of the Select Committee of the Council of His Excellency the Governor for making Laws and Regulations on the Port Trust Act Amendment Bill now before the Council. 2. I am to say that the amendments have been settled by the Port Trust Solicitor in communication with the Trustees' solicitor under instructions from the Board and provide for matters the necessity for which was either overlooked or only recently became apparent. 3. The first amendment adds to the definition of the words 'Public Securities' the securities issued under the provisions of the City of Bombay Improvement Act, 1898. 4. The second is intended to meet a difficulty experienced in dealing with securities payable to two or more persons jointly. As matters now stand, in such a case when one of two or more holders dies great trouble is caused in investigating the claims of his representatives including the examination of Wills, Trust deeds, &c., and sometimes the execution by the claimants of indemnity bonds when the title is not made absolutely clear. In the case of Government Securities, the security is in such case payable to the survivor or survivors under Section 5 of the Indian Securities Act, 1885. Sub-sections (1), (2) and (3) of the proposed section 42-A follow the wording of sub-sections (1), (2) and (3) of section 5 of the Indian Securities Act. The proposed section 42-B, which enables one of two or more joint holders to give an effectual receipt for any interest payable in respect of such debenture, follows sub-section (4) of section 4 of 52, Vict. Chapter 6. 5. The proposed section 51-A comprises provisions similar to those of the Act recently passed by the Council amending the Municipal Act with respect to the investment of Sinking Funds and Surplus Moneys. 6. I am to say that the matters referred to are non-contentious and may, if approved, be appropriately included in the Bill now under consideration ; the Hon'ble the Advocate-General (copy of whose opinion is attached) being of opinion that there is no legal objection to this course."

Resolution.—The draft letter to Government is approved.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table :—

Pilotage statement.	For week ending 8th April 1898.	Total from 1st to 8th April 1898.	For week ending 9th April 1897.	Total from 1st to 9th April 1897.
Vessels piloted into harbour...	25	25	14	19
,, piloted out of harbour...	20	21	10	15
,, transported	19	20	10	11
,, attended to	2	2	2	2
,, warped	1	1	2	2

THE MORVI TRAIN ROBBERY.

THE *Kathiawar Times* says that the efforts of the Jamnagar and Morvi Police, assisted by H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Morvi, have proved successful in tracing the recent Mail dacoity. Immediately after the dacoity of the 12th inst. foot-prints were traced and it was found that the dacoits, whowere six in number, had gone into the limits of the Jamnagar State. Suspected places were searched and investigation was made with regard to the presence of a notorious character, with the result that six of the Maila Police were reported to be absent from the lines. The pursuing parties pushed on, and it was to their credit that all the six absentees of the police were arrested on Sunday in Jamnagar territory, with property worth Rs. 3,000 in their possession. Inquiry is still in progress.

LECTURE BY THE HEALTH OFFICER ON THE PLAGUE.

THERE was a very large audience at the Sassoon Mechanics' Institute, last evening, when Dr. Weir, the Health Officer of Bombay lectured on the plague epidemic. Mr. John Wallace presided and briefly introduced the lecturer, whose remarks occupied nearly an hour and a-quarter in delivery. He described the features of the plague epidemics in India and other countries, both in ancient times and in periods dealt with by modern historians. The fact that certain portions of the world have escaped the disease, suggested that there were other than human agencies for carrying the infection, and the chief of these agencies were rats. The measures adopted by the Municipality and by the Plague Committee were contrasted and some of the latter were condemned. A full report of the lecture must be held over, but the closing portions given below will show the conclusions arrived at by the Health Officer.

In the course of a strong advocacy of the protective value of inoculation, Dr. Weir said :—There is now serum ready for a couple of hundred thousand people. I have contended since last year that an effort should be made to resist the spread of the disease by inoculation of Professor Haffkine's serum and that measures should be taken for inoculation just as they are taken against small-pox. The object of ordinary disinfection, I hold, is to kill or prevent the multiplication of the organisms in particular places, or the alterations of the conditions under which they exist; or in other words, the object is either to kill or to avert their development. Koch has laid down a principle for the treatment of the individual which is nearly applicable to the house. In dealing with the organisms of this disease it is helpless to attempt to kill them all : it is possible to discourage their growth. I give instance of what I have in mind. Yeast plants will not grow or ferment in a sugar solution which has been treated with ether, until the ether has been removed. This reminds us of contact segregation. Unless that disinfection is carried out with common sense it brings disinfection into ridicule. I have seen days after cases occurred people removed from houses and all their goods sent through the crowded town. It is dangerous to send goods in open carts from an infected house to a camp. It is the same as if we, when we dirtied our hands, instead of washing them, went to a chemist some miles off for some disinfecting fluid to rub on them. The dress worn by the mass of the people, made up of a cotton cloth, need not be taken to a camp to be cleansed or disinfected. It need only be spread out in the open air for a few hours at this season, when the sun is bright, to be thoroughly disinfected and, moreover, there is a ready and thorough means of disinfection in every house owing to the custom of the people of boiling hot water to bathe in. Disinfection in a camp can never be relied on unless most carefully supervised. The disinfecting chamber will be found to be heated to the temperature of a Turkish bath and solutions of per-chloride of mercury will be kept in tanks, alongside which people will bathe and splash or dip metal vessels into it. When any article of little value is found that has come in contact with a plague patient and is soiled, there is only one right way of treating it, and that is burning it or boiling it on the spot. There ought to be no carting away of such articles through the town. Let us not be mystified and misled by words. Every housewife in preparing jam has to be as careful in the sterilization of it, as a bactriologist in a laboratory in the treatment of his tubes. If there was any hope that the policy persued would prevent the spread of plague, whatever sacrifices it might entail ought to be endured. But there is little hope that any of the measures being adopted will prevent the spread of the disease. Quarantine is right, but is there any hope that quarantine can prevent the spread of a disease carried by rodents, and of all rodents, by the parasite of men, the rat ? If the measures now taken failed with

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

WARDS.		No. of Attacks.	No. of Deaths from Bubonic Plague.	Total Deaths from all Causes.
A	Upper Colaba	0	0	2
	Mid. & Lower Colaba	0	1	
	Fort, Southern	0	0	
	Fort, Northern	0	0	
	Esplanade	1	0	
B	Mandvie	2	1	24
	Chuckla	0	0	
	Umarkhady	2	2	
	Dongri	1	1	
C	Market	2	1	34
	Dhobi Talao	0	1	
	Fanaswady	1	1	
	Bhuleshwar	3	2	
	Khara Talao	1	2	
	Kumbharwada	0	7	
D	Khetwadi	0	4	10
	Girgaum	0	1	
	Chowpaty	4	0	
	Walkeshwar	0	0	
	Mahaluxmi	5	2	
E	Mazagon	2	7	45
	Tarwady	0	0	
	Second Nagpada	4	5	
	Kamatipura	3	5	
	Tardeo	0	2	
	Byculla	2	0	
	First Nagpada	1	2	
F	Parel	1	2	12
	Sewree	3	0	
	Sion	3	2	
G	Mahim	5	3	6
	Worlee	10	1	
	Water Division	0	0	1
	N.-E. & Unknown	39	0	
	HOSPITALS.			
	Parsee		1	
	Jain		2	
	Grant Road		3	
	St. George's		0	
	Mahim Custom Rd.		0	
	Wari Bunder		0	
	Adamji Peerbhoy		0	
	Jain, Parel		2	
	Telegu		0	
	Ripon Road		1	
	Hindu		6	
	Soonee		4	
	Arthur Road		0	
	Nizampura		0	49
	Custom Road		0	
	Goculdas Tejpal		1	
	Darisathan		1	
	Modykhana		0	
	3rd Bhoiwada		1	
	Port Trust		0	
	Bai Motlabai		0	
	Police		2	
	Madanpura		0	
	Modh and Porwad		1	
	Brahma Khutri		1	
	Govt. House, Parel		2	
	Maratha		11	
	Hajee Cassum		1	
	V S Maharajas	1	1	
	Total	95	89	183
	Total plague deaths to date	28,674	24,975	
	Total same date last year	42	30	96

MEDICAL OFFICERS' REPORTS.

These reports showed that in the Colaba District a dead body was examined in a hut at the railway yards, and the cause of death was assigned to plague. In the Fort District one case occurred in the Cruickshank Road Camp, the patient being a sepoy of the 21st Regiment, Bombay Native Infantry, and was removed to the Arthur Road Hospital. In the Mandvie ward one case and one death were recorded. In C ward (south), Market and Dhobie Talao sections each showed a case of plague and no deaths, while there were neither cases nor deaths recorded in the Fanaswady section. In the same ward (north) Kumbarwada section showed no cases and nineteen deaths ; Khara Talao section no cases and three deaths, and Bhuleshwar section no cases and three deaths. The reports from D ward were not available. In E ward two cases and no deaths were recorded in Byculla section ; five cases and four deaths in Mazagon section ; one case and four deaths in Kamatipura section, while Tardeo and Nagpada sections showed no cases and no deaths due to plague. In the Parel and Mahim districts four cases were detected and removed to hospitals.

THE INWARD EXAMINATIONS.

Yesterday, the examinations of all inward passengers arriving by sea in Bombay were definitively discontinued. In view, however, of the renewed outbreak of plague at Hong Kong steamers arriving from that port—they usually come once a fortnight—will be examined.

SEGREGATION CAMPS.

There were yesterday, 3,254 persons in the Byculla Camp, and 126 persons in the Wari Bunder Camp.

INFLUX AND EXODUS.

During the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, the number of persons who left Bombay and entered the city by sea and land was as follows :—Arrivals by sea 1,950, and by land through Mahim and Sion causeways 2,178, making a total of 4,128 persons. Departures by sea 564, and by land through Mahim and Sion causeways 2,318, making a total of 2,882 persons. Excess of arrivals over departures, 1,246 persons.

ANOTHER DEATH FROM PLAGUE IN JAIL.

Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, in the Arthur Road Hospital, touching the death of Maruti Babaji, aged twenty years, a convict in the Byculla Prison. He was admitted into the prison on the 29th November last under sentence of twelve months' rigorous imprisonment awarded to him by Mr. W. Webb, Presidency Magistrate, for theft. Deceased was admitted into the jail hospital on the 15th instant suffering from fever, with temperature at 104°. Next day he exhibited symptoms of plague with a bubo in the right groin. By order of the medical officer of the prison, the convict was transferred to the Arthur Road Hospital, where he was sent under police escort on the same day. He was kept under treatment, but never rallied, and died on Tuesday afternoon. A verdict of death from plague was recorded.

BOMBAY PLAGUE RELIEF FUND, 1898.

The following additional subscriptions have been paid to the credit of the account with the Bank of Bombay up to 19th instant :—

Amount previously acknowledged	Rs.	a.	p.
" Abeerchand	16,430	9	10
Kanyalal	200	0	0
C. Dell	15	0	0
Lt.-Col. F. L. Jones	10	0	0
Total	Rs. 16,655	9	10

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Strachey presided at a sitting of the court yesterday.

RE KALIDAS KESHAVJEE AND OTHERS.

Mr. D. D. Davar, on behalf of the Official Assignee, applied for an order calling upon the Insolvents to show cause why they should not deposit their books of account and partnership agreement, and why they should not attend the office of the Official Assignee to assist him in realising the assets. His lordship granted the order applied for, and it was to be transmitted to Porebunder and Madras by registered post.

RE HAJEE MAHOMED KHAN MAHOMED.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for the usual interim order. The application was not opposed; and his lordship granted it.

RE KAZI MAHOMED SEEDIK.

Mr. D. D. Dawar, on behalf of the insolvent, moved for a rule *nisi*, under section 87 of the Insolvency Act, for entering up satisfaction on judgment. His lordship granted the rule, making it returnable in two months.

RE HAJI JAN MAHOMED HAJI JOOSUB.

THE Hon. Mr. Lang, on behalf of Zenal Alli Riza, a creditor, moved absolute the rule granted on the 30th March last, calling upon the Official Assignee and the creditors to show cause why the name of this creditor be not admitted to a dividend. As the creditors did not appear to have been served, the matter was allowed to stand over till next court day.

RE IBRAHIM OOMER.

On the motion of Mr. Kazi Kabirudin, the insolvent was granted the usual interim order.

RE HAJI TYEB HAJI JOONAS.

Mr. Kothare applied for the usual rule *nisi* for a discharge, which was granted.

NEW APOLLO PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE adjourned extraordinary general meeting of shareholders of the New Apollo Press Company (in liquidation) was held, yesterday afternoon, at the liquidators' office No. 20, Samuel Street, Mr. Meherally Dewraj Master, the surviving liquidator, being in the chair. The notice convening the meeting having been read, the following liquidators' report was read to the shareholders by Mr. Master :—

The object of our meeting here to-day is to lay before you an account of the acts and dealings of the liquidation and the manner in which the winding up of the said company has been conducted. In accordance with the resolution passed by the general body of shareholders of the above company for the liquidation of this company at the extraordinary general meeting held on the 31st July, 1891, appointing Mr. Hassumbhoy Somji and myself as the liquidators, we took charge of the property of the said company and advertised for sale by public auction the whole property of the said company on the 9th March 1892. On the appointed day there was not a sufficient number of purchasers present, and the highest bid was only Rs. 74,000, which we considered much lower than what we had expected, and the sale was therefore postponed. It was again advertised for sale, and the 13th April, 1892, was fixed for the same. Meanwhile we requested all the shareholders by issuing a printed circular to them to personally interest themselves in the said public sale, so that there may be a chance of realising a good figure for the property, and we exhorted them to use their individual influence and bring the matter to the notice of their influential friends. Accordingly on the fixed day the property was again put up for sale, and was sold for Rs. 91,000, being the highest bid, to Mr. Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy. We then proceeded to collect the amount and distribute the same to the shareholders. Accordingly the first distribution of Rs. 20 per share was made payable on the 30th November, 1892, and thereby distributed Rs. 22,410 to the shareholders on 747 shares. The second distribution of Rs. 100 per share was declared on the 7th July, 1892, and Rs. 74,100 on 741 shares. The third distribution of Rs. 20 was made payable on the 24th October, 1892, and paid Rs. 14,660 on 733 shares. Thus a total sum of Rs. 1,11,170 was paid to the shareholders. The balance at present in the hands of liquidators is Rs. 3,266, as will appear from the detailed account submitted. Owing to a dispute arising in the boundary of the said property the preparing and executing of the deed of sales of the said property was deferred for a long time, but the purchaser, Mr. Ahmedboy, very generously handed over to the liquidators the amount of the purchase money before the execution of any such deed, and the possession of the said property was given. We deeply regret to announce the demise of our valued colleague Mr. Hassumbhoy Somji, who suddenly departed this life on the 26th day of August, 1896. His valuable services we have missed very much as he used to keep all the accounts and make the necessary payments in the office of the liquidators. In fact he was a prime mover of the liquidation. We have, therefore, now to request you to appoint a successor in the vacancy caused by the demise of the said colleague, Mr. Hassumbhoy Somji.

The report was adopted, Mr. Pestonji D. Surveyor was appointed the joint liquidator with Mr. Meherally Dewraj Master in place of the late Mr. Hassumbhoy Somjee at a remuneration of Rs. 75 only. Mr. R. M. Shroff was appointed auditor of the company at a remuneration of Rs. 50. The customary compliment to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

PURPLE AND GOLD.

THE purple came first, even as early as January, when the red deadnettle bloomed on sunny banks and in field corners sheltered from the winter winds. It was a pinkish purple, for the florets, which looked as though they had been struck in rather than pushed out from among the leaves, had not then that deep purple hue, with a dash of crimson in it, which makes the red deadnettle so attractive in March and April. Nor was there any honey to be tasted when the thin tubes of the blossoms were placed between the lips, and if there had been there were no bees yet abroad to rest on the little shelves formed by the lower petals and receive a pollendusting for their enterprise. It is one of the commonest of British wildflowers, this humble deadnettle, and grows almost everywhere. The lesser celandine will not flourish on the dusty roadside bank, the stitchwort love the shady lane, and the sky-blue eyes of the early speedwell are seldom seen elsewhere than on field banks and among the furrows ; but the red deadnettle decks the roadside rubbish heap and the neglected corners of the farm yard, flowers on the driest banks and besides the flintiest highways, and lets its purple florets fall into almost every ripe streamlet that trickles toward the rivers after rain. Ninety-nine of every hundred persons will pass by it without giving it a glance ; but the country lad who is rookscaring in the fields knows it and its companion flower, the white deadnettle, and cuts whistles out of their square, hollow stems, and blows them shrilly as he sits by his fire of smouldering hedge clippings. He calls it the blind nettle because it does not sting like the virulent Roman nettle of the farmyards and the common nettle of the waste grounds.

We say the purple came first because it appeared so early in the year ; but the gold was there already, for the gorse had been in bloom all through the winter. There is hardly a week in the year when the butterfly blossoms of the furze are not to be seen somewhere ; by the middle of April, the heaths and commons are ablaze with them. Long before then, however, the coltsfoot has forced its way up through the clods, and its yellow discs, raised on scaly stems without a sign of leaf, have been found on "poor" land, waste places, and the sandy sides of railway cuttings. The leaves, which are supposed to resemble in shape the hoof-marks of a colt, do not unfold until the flower stalks are topped with down or have entirely disappeared. The flower-lover who takes note of the times when the flowers first bloom is never certain whether the new year will bring him the coltsfoot first or the dandelion. This year the dandelion was the earlier arrival, and was to be seen in bloom and seeding even in January. On the lowlands, the sturdy stemmed marsh marigolds open while the keen east winds are blowing, and their blossoms, dotting the dreary fen, are the first flecks of colour that have brightened it since the willow-herbs and loosestrifes faded in the autumn. The marsh marigolds are the "water blobs" of our countryfolk and the "winking Marybuds" of Shakespeare, and they bloom before the first of the buttercups, the bulbous crowfoot, decks the meadows. Before the wild hyacinths have spread a blue carpet —here and there varied in its pattern by the bright purple of the early forchis—over the fallen fir cones and beechmast of the woodlands, the golden stars of the lesser celandine—

"Telling tales about the sun
When we've little warmth or none,"

blossom among the violets on shady banks and copse borders. "It cometh forth," says Gerard, "about the calends of March, and floureth a little after ; it beginneth to fade away in April ; it is quite gone in May, and afterwards it is hard to be found, yea, scarcely the root."

The purple of the ground ivy, like that of the wild hyacinth, has a touch of blue in it, and where a large patch of it covers a bank or encroaches on a dry pasture, it has a very striking effect when the plants are in full bloom. Its lip-like flowers expand rather later than those of the lesser celandine, and are to be found quite two months after the latter have disappeared. All sorts of strange names, such as Ale hoof and Gill-run-along-the-ground, were given it by the old-time herbalists, and to-day it is sometimes known as the Hay-maid. It is one of the brightest of Spring's purple flowers, but has not the rich hue which the early orchis sometimes assumes. In May, the early orchis is the queen flower of the copse, and though it often only reveals itself shyly in shady places, its beauty distracts the rambler's attention from the bluebells and the later clusters of the ramsons. The gold as well as the purple of Spring is then to be found in the woodlands, for the dainty cups of the goldilocks are full of it, and it gleams in the lowly blossoms of the wood pimpernel. These may be gathered at the foot of some rugged fir, from which the lower boughs have long ago been broken by the winds, and then, looking up among the dusky foliage, the stroller may catch a glimpse of the coronal of a golden crested wren, which is hanging head downwards among the dark green needles. Washing of gold lies in the cups of the water crowfoots, which float on the surface of the still pools, and gold-tipped are the anthers of many other wildflowers, white and pink, blue and purple.

There is often purple as well as gold in the western sky at sunset, even after the wild glory of the dying winter days has gone, and there is purple heather on the moorland when the sunlight gilds the bracken leaves. These are bold effects, Nature paints when she is lavish of her wealth of colours. As a rule, she works almost imperceptibly, deepening slight shadings into vivid hues so gradually that it is difficult in the springtime to imagine that the meadows, fields, and heaths were ever different to what they are then. The buttercups do not come up all at once, though the botanists say they appear in April. Early in March little golden cups open in sheltered spots, and before the end of the month one may often gather a bunch of them. The meadows' change from green to gold is a slow transition, carried out, indeed, in as leisurely a fashion as the reddening of the cornfields by the poppies. So, the purple and gold are painted on the fresh canvas of the spring. There is the purple of the funitory, orchid, vetch, clover, and snakeshead lily, and the gold of the heartsease, bird's foot lotus, charlock, yellow-rocket, and broom. On the bogs, purple patches of red rattle may be found long before the "almond-scented meadow-sweet" waves in the wind by the river or the bogbean has bloomed on the watery marsh. On the open heaths and sunny slopes by the sea the golden tormentil flowers long before the heather and ling. Even on the dessicated groundsel, which defies the frost and winter winds, there is a dusting of dingy gold, and the wild strawberry blossoms have a golden centre, "a heart of gold in a bosom of snow."

WHY DO WOMEN PREFER TO REMAIN UNWED?

OPINIONS OF WELL-KNOWN WOMEN.

SEVERAL prominent lady writers contribute brief articles on this subject to "The Temple Magazine" for April. Adeline Sergeant says : "It sometimes happens nowadays that on her marriage-day a woman exchanges freedom and variety for bondage and monotony, ambition and success for dulness and drudgery, a circle of congenial friends for the scant companionship of one man at breakfast and dinner, and for the rest of the day a loneliness only diversified by the chance of a caller or a conflict between housemaid and cook. For a clever capable woman there is not even "position" to be gained by marriage ; she can make a position for herself.

"The economic independence of woman is herein implied. When a woman can earn a good income, fill a place of responsibility, rise even to honour and renown, why should she marry for money or for a home ?

"The only good reason for a woman's marriage is a true and earnest love for the man who loves her in return. Then drudgery will be glorified for his sake ; but it will be drudgery after all, though blessed with a blessing beyond happiness. The woman who wants to enjoy her life should certainly remain unwed.

Hulda Friederichs says :—"Were unmarried women to answer honestly the question why they remain unwed, they would surprise you greatly, for their answer would have to be, 'It is from sheer selfishness that I have remained alone.' And this is the truth. That this is so will not seem so very strange to any man or woman who has the not altogether frequent capacity for a little independent and original thought. For what is it that we see all around us if we look into the lives of our married friends ? Few of them are 'unhappy,' but nearly all of them are dull ; hopelessly dull, looked at from the point of view of a person for whom life has rather a wider meaning than the cares of naughty children and naughtier servants ; than the deadly dull and stupefying social rounds with which the enormous majority of married people are content, and the unnecessary petty anxieties and ambitions to be a little smarter in dress, a little more lavish in entertaining, than the dear friends and neighbours.

"To the unmarried woman of the class to which I am referring, life has none of these burdens. She is tied down by no social ropes ; her mental powers do not die a lingering death for want of use ; when she has done her duties she may turn to her own amusements ; when her holidays come round she may spread her wings and turn where she likes for new strength, and hope, and inspiration ; and when misfortunes come, she has the privilege of bearing them alone, without being oppressed by the additional burden of saddening others with her sorrows."

Mary F. Billington write :—"To answer one question with another, I should be inclined to say, "Is there in the world any woman who does prefer to remain unwed ? And I think there is not. Women may not marry, I grant ; but not from any deliberate chorce that the unmarried is better than the married state. Rather is it, that no opportunity in keeping with either romantic ideals or practical common sense has presented itself. It has come to me perhaps, more than to the majority of my sex, to knows the world as we found it; its women and cities and men, and I have yet to learn that modern conditions and artificial developments have so appreciably modified human nature as to wipe out the desire of womankind for love, for the protection of a strong man's arm, for little children at their knees, for the sweet happiness of home. Till these aspiration pass out of woman's mind—and it will be a sorry day for civilisation if they ever do—there can be no talk of preference for the single life.

"I fear that I shall be written down by most of my cr ities as a woefully old-fashioned survival of the dark ages of woman's oppression. But I cannot help thinking that the 'glorified spinster, of the hour is only a very transient phase of social progress. As we know her now, she is still in the enjoyment of her energy and activity, put what about the lonely old age, the years unblessed by family ties and feelings, the winter season of life ? Even the most sneered at of 'happy marriages' brings community of interests, friendships and ties that are not to be set aside as naught."

Sarah Doudney says ;—One of the reasons why the majority of women are not so anxious to be married as they were once is a very simple one. They know more about men than they ever did in the old times, and know only by means disenchantment. Certain modern writers have given them an insight into the realities of married life ; the daily papers have done their part in the ugly work of disillusion. The ancient halo which encircled the lover's head is gone ; he is no longer the knight sans peur et sans reproche, who reigned supreme over a girl's dream in our grandmother's days."

STEALING NO CRIME.

A SINGULAR FRENCH DECISION.

A LITTLE while ago, says the *Standard's* Paris correspondent, the Magistrates of the Correctional Police-court of Chateau Thierry acquitted a woman who had stolen a loaf of bread. That fact in itself would, perhaps, have passed unnoticed had it not been for the terms in which that judgment was worded. The Magistrates explained in their reason for the acquittal. The woman had a family dependent on her, and had been reduced to a condition bordering on starvation by circumstances entirely beyond her control. Neither she nor her children had had any food for thirty-six hours. Under these circumstances, the Magistrates saw not only an excuse but a justification for the larceny, for they declared that a person who had been fasting so long was not in a condition to understand that to steal is an offence. There has been a very animated discussion on the matter in the French Press. Certain journals have loudly applauded the acquittal, but others, of greater weight, while admitting that the poor woman's case was calculated to inspire pity and induce the magistrates to inflict on her the minimum penalty, and even to apply the Beranger Law, suspending the application of the penalty till a condemnation for a second offence, nevertheless protest against the acquittal, especially with the wording of the judgment by which a person was pronounced irresponsible for a theft because she had fasted thirty-six hours. It was pointed out that such reasoning might lead very far, and that in any case the Chateau Thierry Magistrates had exceeded their power, which was to apply laws and not to make them. In the Chamber M. Chise demanded to interpellate the Government on the subject, but the discussion was deferred indefinitely because M. Millard announced that the Public Prosecutor of Amiens had appealed against the judgment of the Chateau Thierry Magistrates.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

APRIL 20.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITTAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadis Teneriffe, perfect.
Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
Private telegrams in secret language for Greece cannot be accepted.
Cable Pernambuco Ceara interrupted.
Communication between Bolama and Bissao interrupted.
Cable Capetown Mossamedes interrupted.
Private correspondence with Costa Rica suspended.
Diplomatic telegrams alone can be accepted till further notice.
Private telegrams for Costa Rica may be posted from Panama. Rate to be collected is that to Panama.
The postage to be collected from sender on telegrams to Costa Rica posted from Panama is usual rate of five annas.
Cable Cayenne Pinheiros interrupted.
Amazon Cable interrupted beyond Gerupa.
Cable Sierra Leone—Accra and San Thome—Loanda restored.
Telegrams for Nicaragua are subject to censure at San Juan Del Sur and accepted at sender's risk.

THE Guild of Handicraft (Essex House, Bow) announce that they are about to publish a translation of Benvenuto Cellini's treatises on goldsmiths work and sculpture, by Mr. C. R. Ashbee. This work, which has never yet been translated into English, is intended to serve as a companion volume to John Addington Symonds's translation of Cellini's autobiography. The translation is based upon the Marcian codex, that being the original version of the treatises, as Cellini dictated them to his amanuensis, but which he withdrew from publication, and which did not appear till the middle of the present century.

PROFESSOR MAYOR, lately of Glasgow University and now of Toronto, is engaged upon a book on Labour Colonies. Messrs. Sonnenschein and Co. will publish it. The author treats of Labour Colonies in Germany, Belgium, France, Switzerland, and other European countries, and suggests what parts of the various systems may be applied to England. Several years ago Professor Mayor made a tour of the German Colonies and published an account of them, especially of the earliest of them, which is situated near Bielefeld, in Westphalia. In Germany, there are now about thirty of these settlements. Together with the relief stations, which are much more numerous, they have done much to slove at least the problem of vagrancy. Mr. Max Pemberton's story, "Kronstadt" now appearing as a serial will be published in a volume within the next five weeks. The author has the advantage not common among English writers of a through acquaintance with Russian life including its military aspect. "Kronstadt" will be issued with several fullpage illustrations by Messrs, Cassell and Co.

THE STRANGE CASE OF MRS. PIPER.

PHENOMENA OF TRANCE.

THE LATEST RESEARCHES.

A HIGHLY interesting part of the Proceedings of the Society for Psychical Research consists largely of a "Further Record of Observations of Certain Phenomena of Trance," by Dr. Richard Hodgson. The observations are in connection with the famous Mrs. Piper, the American medium, whose wonderfully good shots have given pause even to a professional sceptic like Mr. Podmore. Dr. Hodgson himself once sat in the seat of the scorners, since he had the honour of exposing the pretensions of Madame Blavatsky. He is a Cambridge man of high academic distinction. He has for some time past been engaged in investigating the claims of Mrs. Piper, the latest wonder of the supernatural world. Her method is as follows : She passes into a trance, during which, apparently, other personalities than normal waking Mrs. Piper control her body, use her organs of speech, or write with her hand, and, says Dr. Hodgson, "show a knowledge of facts which Mrs. Piper could not have obtained by ordinary means." The more prominent of these personalities are certain "Dr. Phinuit," who, however, for some time has not manifested at all, and one "G. P.," who, apparently, is still on active service. All proper precautions, we are assured, were taken against fraud ; and they went so far, in some instances, as the employment of detectives. Phinuit, on the whole, was rather a disappointment. There was, at times, a great deal of what appeared to be guessing and fishing on his part. In some cases, his sittings were total failures, and he could give no satisfactory account of himself. It was far otherwise with G. P. In life (he died in 1892) he had been a young American keenly interested in intellectual pursuits, and aware of the investigations of the Society. He was a lawyer by training, but he had devoted himself chiefly to literature and philosophy, and had published two books which received the highest praise from competent authorities. He had frequently discussed trance and kindred questions with Dr. Hodgson, and though he was a sceptic as to a future existence, he has made a kind of promise to give his friends the benefit of any information he might acquire after death.

There was four chief methods by which he, or others, made their communications through Mrs. Piper's trance. In one, the voice was the voice of Mrs. Piper, though the utterances were those of the spiritual communicator. In another, Phinuit, or some other controller of the voice, served as intermediary. In the remainder, the communications were made by writing, sometimes through Mrs. Piper's hand. At the outset, Dr. Hodgson dismisses the theory of fraud as wholly untenable. Its absurdity, he says, would be at once apparent if the real names of the important witnesses were given ; some of them eminent Professors of Harvard, and others, of like status, being personal friends of Mr. Myers. In short "the possibility of accounting for Mrs. Piper's phenomena by fraud has been fully considered and rejected." G.P.'s mother vouches to some extent for the person, by affirming that certain communications purporting to come from him dealt with facts unknown to any but herself. One case of this essentially personal knowledge is thus related by Dr. Hodgson :

A DRAMATIC INCIDENT.

It was during this sitting that perhaps the most dramatic incident of the whole series occurred. Mrs. Howard was supporting Mrs. Piper's head, I was following the writing, and Mr. Howard was sitting some distance away smoking a long pipe, when the following conversation ensued :

G. P.—Now, what will I do for you ?

R. H.—Well, George, is there anything that you would like to give us, any special message that you thought it would be desirable for us to have, or anything about philosophy, we should be glad to have that.

Mr. Howard—Well, George, before you go to philosophy—you know my opinion of philosophy—

G. P.—It is rather crude, to be sure.

Mr. Howard—Tell me something, you must be able to recall certain things that you and I knew ; now, it makes no difference what the thing is ; tell me something that you and I alone know. I ask you because several things I have asked you, you have failed to get hold of.

These private communications were made as requested, and with this result :

The transcription here of the words written by G. P. conveys, of course, no proper impression of the actual circumstances ; the inert mass of the upper part of Mrs. Piper's body turned away from the right arm, and, sagging down as it did, limp and lifeless over Mrs. Howard's shoulder, but the right arm, and especially hand, mobile, inteligent, deprecatory, then impatient and fierce in the persistence of the writing which followed, which contains too much of the personal element in G. P.'s life to be reproduced here. Several statements were read by me, and assented to by Mr. Howard, and then was written "private" and the hand gently pushed me away. I retired to the other side of the room, and Mr. Howard took my place close to the hand where he could read the writing. He did not, of course, read it aloud, and it was too private for my perusal. The hand, as it reached the end of each sheet, tore it off from the block book, and thrust it wildly at Mr. Howard, and then continued writing. The circumstances narrated, Mr. Howard informs me, contained precisely the kind of test for which he had asked, and he said that he was "perfectly satisfied, perfectly." After this incident there was some further conversation with reference to the past that seemed specially natural as coming from G. P.

MRS. PIPER AND PLATO.

The circumstance that has most weight with Dr. Hodgson is, that not only are the communications of a personal nature, but that they constitute a continual manifestation of a personality with its own reservoir "of memories, with its swift appreciation of any reference to friends of G. P., with its give and take in little incidental conversations with myself." Moreover, Mrs. Piper could not be supposed to know much about Plato, and yet, once or twice, G. P. alluded to him in his communications to Dr. Hodgson, with telling effect. These two friends had often discussed the famous analogy in the Seventh Book of the Republic, whereby the nature of our sense impressions is illustrated by the supposed case of prisoners who have passed their lives in a cave :

Now at one of the early sittings in the G. P. series (see Appendix I., p. 418), in reply to some questions by Mrs. Howard as to the possibility of his having access to books which had ceased to exist for us, such as the Alexandrian library, he replied : "It does not make any difference how much the material is destroyed. Plato was a philosopher and a good one. You know, Hodgson, that was our argument, our discussion." I said "That came in certainly, we used the old Platonic analogy." This was a very direct reference to the central point of our discussion, and is the kind of incidentally evidential remark of which there are many instances in connection with personal matters relating to G. P. and his intimate friends. G. P. at this time was using the voice. He followed with the remark "Socrates was a medium." It was not, I believe, till 1893, when abridging the series of G. P. sittings, that my attention was drawn specially to this last remark, and I re-read the account given by Plato. So far as my memory serves, G. P. and myself had always referred to Plato (and not Socrates) in connection with the shadow analogy, and had never thought of considering it in connection with any "mediumistic" experience.

BABES AND SUCKLINGS.

Another striking circumstance is thus related :

Mrs. Piper was visiting the Thaws in New York, and they took her up the River Hudson to their country house and had a sitting on the afternoon of the day of their arrival. I was taking notes, sitting slightly to one side and partly behind Mrs. Piper, while Dr. and Mrs. Thaw were sitting in front of her, with their heads somewhat bowed. Phinuit apparently "left," and his place was taken by Ruthie, who began whispering "Pttee pttee." The hand rose and turned somewhat diagonally and extended the forefinger and pointed towards a picture on the far side of the room. The Thaws did not see this action until I drew to it, when they looked up, and followed the direction of the pointing. The hand then trembled and sank. Dr. Thaw noted : "During the last month of Ruthie's life it was a regular morning custom to bring her to the room in which this sitting was held—our bedroom—and she would always point, as hand did in sitting, with one finger (unusual with a baby) and say 'pt-tee, pt-tee,' just as in sitting. This little incident had not been in either sister's conscious mind since baby's death, six months before. Mrs. Piper had never been in that room until the actual time of sitting. Many other pictures in the room, two of which Mrs. Piper's hand could have pointed at more easily than the particular one always noticed by the baby."

MEDIUMS AS MACHINES.

The halts and other occasional imperfections of delivery, the positive blunders, and such things, are accounted for by Dr. Hodgson on the theory that the medium is merely a machine through which the spirit communicator has to transmit his utterances, and that he has to accept it with all its imperfections, including those sometimes due to its poor bodily health. "Let him further suppose that the part of the machine in which he is placed is filled with a more or less suffocating gas which produces a partial loss of consciousness, that sometimes this gas is much more poisonous than usual (weakness or ill-health of medium) and that its effects are usually cumulative while he remains in the machine." There is the further analogy of the telephone. "We can all use telephones now ; but when Reis and Bell and Blake and others were making experiments on lines that eventually led to satisfactory instruments, they would hardly have thought it worth while to let the general public spend their time in listening to more or less inarticulate noises through their incipient receiving apparatus." The following may also be of use to those who are able to make it out :

The brain symbolically represents that which holds together various states of consciousness associated into some kind of personality. In the separate streams of consciousness, where manifested in connection with a single organism, we find evidence of dissociation. The apparently individual star is not single, but double, or treble, or multiple ; or it is a solar system ; or it may be broken up into a group of asteroids And we find, in the fragments of Mrs. Piper's broken individuality, the various quasi deceased friends of the sisters. It may not be necessary to assume a different fragmant for every communicator. We may assume that there are a few fragments such as Phinuit, G.P., and a dozen or so others which have become specially separated ; they are dominant graupings of some of the conscious elements of Mrs. Piper, which by conversation with the living friends of the persons whom they represent, and by knowledge drawn telepathically from those friends and other distant persons, have obtained coherent forms which serve as very good simulations of the deceased persons who they purport to be.

Dr. Hodgson rejects the hypothesis of telepathy from the living as the source and method of these communications, and inclines to the "spirit" hypothesis.

It is the very failures which, when contrasted with the successes, point away from the living to the "dead." The complex mass of manifestations falls into systematic order if we relate them to the supposed still existing personalities of the dead, and they fall into no systematic order in relation to the conscious ness of the living. There are perturbations in the result which vary according to the invisible personalities who claim to be there, and not according to visible living persons.

AND YET——?

Yet there is little or nothing in all this inconsistent with the supposition that the medium might have acquired by quite ordinary means an intimate knowledge of the habits and ways of thought of the spirit communicator. Assume the possibility of this (and why should it not be assumed ?) and well nigh everything would be explained. The Tichborne case is always there to warn us of what a vast superstructure may be raised even by a totally ignorant person on the basis of a careful inquiry into personal and family history. When Phinuit, for instance, gives a description of an illness of Mrs. Piper "in substantial agreement with the surgeon's diagnosis, and verified at the operation," we have only to suppose that Mrs. Piper herself is speaking, without troubling Phinuit at all, and we cease to have anything remarkable. When G. P. says to a friend, "I saw you put those violets on my body"—in allusion to what took place immediately after his death, we have again nothing that may not be accounted for on the very reasonable supposition of a communication, deliberate or accidental, from some servant or member of the family. Take, again, G.P.'s allusion to his humour of the violin, which is, as it were, set in juxtaposition with the fact that, when living, he objected to that instrument. Once assume that the medium had been coached by a friend of the family and its whole significance disappears. Most of the communications are in no way more remarkable than this. They consist of sheer trivialities of ordinary daily life which are only remarkable on a theory of total ignorance on the part of the medium, which neither Dr. Hodgson nor anybody else can possibly prove. How does he know that Mrs. Piper had never heard of G. P. in the flesh ? Who selected G. P. as the communicator, Mrs. Piper or another ? Assume that she had carefully worked up G. P. on the quiet, and then begun to testify in his name, and we have nothing out of the way. It will be observed that G. P. is by no means explicit in his answers to questions on which she may be supposed to have imperfect information.

Dr. Hodgson at present has but negative proofs of good faith, and, in the circumstances, he can have no more. He may answer that if he insisted on obtaining positive ones he would have to ask questions, and to start suspicions inconsistent with the ordinary response of friends one person to another. That is so, and that is exactly why his investigations have no particular value. We are constantly told in these reports that suspicion is entirely precluded by the known character of certain individuals taking part in the demonstration. For this reason one of Mrs. Piper's earlier sittings, related in another volume, was set down as absolutely mysterious and inexplicable in its results, although it was known that the person at whose house they took place was an intimate friend of the person to whom the communications were made. The latter was surprised at the accuracy of certain declarations of the medium as to matters relating to his family in England, where Mrs. Piper had never been. But the suggestion of possible communication between the medium and the American friends, to whom his family were perfectly well known, was altogether set aside. Yet this, manifestly, was the weak part of the whole experience, and entirely deprived it of any positive value. The Americans may easily, in course of conversation, have related to the medium, or to some third party in her confidence, all the circumstances to which she afterwards referred in "trance."

It is nothing to the purpose to say, or to prove, that Mrs. Piper was not acquainted with G.P., though that in itself would need a good deal of proof. It may be assumed that she had never met him. But it is too much to assume, in addition, that she was unacquainted with anyone who did know him. Admit the possibility of such an acquaintance (and in cannot be denied) and the communications made through her lose all value. Where scepticism is stopped at every point by considerations of politeness, there can be no investigation worthy of the name. Science knows of no considerations of politeness, partly because Nature, with which it deals, is herself insensible to them. For real scientific certainty, it is not enough to say that no fraud can be detected ; it must be shown that all fraud is impossible. The benefit of the doubt should, in all these cases, be given to the doubt, not to the object of investigation.

THE ROMANCE OF A WINDFALL.

A MR. AND MRS. CONWAY, of Sheffield (a local paper says) have unexpectedly become the possessors of a fortune of over £30,000. Mr. Richard Thomas Conway, who is quite a young man, is a native of London, and has not lived in Sheffield any great length of time. He is, naturally, very reticent as to the facts leading up to the windfall, but briefly put they are these. Some eight or nine years ago, whilst living in London, he was the means of rendering considerable assistance to two lady members of a well-to-do family, who were for a time in advance circumstances. At a later date the family "came to their own again," and were very well endowed with this world's goods, but the good feeling between them and Mr. Conway did not cease. Recently the elder of the ladies died, and this directly led up to Mr. Conway becoming the possessor of his fortune. The survivor made over to him, by deed of gift, £25,000, and to his wife £5,000. The first intimation of this generosity was received a short time ago, when, in reply to a solicitor's letter, Mr. Conway proceeded to London. The solicitor received him with a smile, congratulated him on his good fortune, and asked, "Do you know how much it is" Mr. Conway replied that he did not, and when invited to guess, fixed upon two or three hundred pounds, this being the most he ever dreamed of receiving. When told the large sum he was overcome. The money is well invested in railway and other shares, and the amount stated is only the nominal value. Mr. and Mrs. Conway, who are disinclined to talk about the matter, and take their

WRITERS AND READERS.

Mr. John Murray has become president of the Publishers Association in succession to Mr. C. J. Longman. When the association was formed, it was arranged that the election to the chair should be made every year, and that no president should hold office longer than two years. Mr. Longman, who was the first president, has now been in the chair for that period. On the other hand, Mr. Murray has been vice-president during the same time, and Mr. Longman takes up that place. An early task with the Publishers' Association will be to consider the new "discount" proposals made by the booksellers.

Sir William Flower's collected essays on museums and other subjects connected with natural history will be published by Messrs. Macmillan. Some of the papers treat of the advancement of scientific knowledge through the development of museums. Others discuss the permanence, or transmutation of species, especially as bearing upon the doctrine of evolution. A third group advocates the more systematic study of anthropology in this country. Further, there are apers in which Sir William Flower has something to tell us of eminent contemporary naturalists—Darwin and Huxley being two of these.

A process of allotment had almost to be applied to the applications for the edition de luxe of Murray's new Byron. There were available 250 copies for England and America, and it is well within the mark to say that 350 copies would have been needed to meet the demand. A fair distribution, so far as that was possible, has been made to the applicants. It may be that some booksellers will have a few copies which they will hold in a speculative way. The evidence, however, indicates that the edition has mostly been taken up as a result of direct individual orders to the booksellers. The first volume of the Byron will be ready directly after Easter.

Two addresses which Du Maurier delivered on "Social Pictorial Satire" were recently published in "Harper's." They have now been put into a volume, which Messrs. Harper will publish about the middle of April. Much of what Du Maurier has to say refers to John Leech and Charles Keene. He gossips of them as men and discusses their work in an artistic sense. Du Maurier's view is that social pictorial satire offers a splendid field for artists who are willing to devote themselves exclusively to it. He notes two requisites, the gift of observation, and a genial sympathy with life. The volume has specimens of the art work of Leech, Keene and Du Maurier himself.

We are promised a play, "Godfrida," by Mr. John Davidson as one of the Bodley Head spring publications. These also include a volume of "Unaddressed Letters" with which Sir Frank Swettenham is to follow up his sucessful "Malay Sketches." Some of the letters, but not by any means all of them, refer to the Malay Peninsula where Sir Frank is Pro-Consul for England. Then, Mr. Le Gallienne's "Romance of Zion Chapel" will be published immediately the Easter holidays are over. Upon its heels there will succeed Mrs. Gertrude Atherton's American novel, "The Californians." Further, Mr. Lane announces a story by Mr. Herbert Flowerdew entitled "A Celibate's Wife," and "John Burnet of Barns," another story by Mr. John Buchan.

Just after Easter there will be ready an English translation of Victor Hugo's posthumous book "The Alps and Pyrenees." It was published in France some years ago and has been made the subject of an essay by Mr. Swinburne. With his approval, and over his signature extracts from the essay will be given as a preface to the English volume. The matter may be described as a series of letters which Victor Hugo wrote to his wife. The death of his daughter prevented him from finishing the account of his travels. Messrs. Bliss, Sands and Co. publish the book, the translation being by Mr. John Manson.

The forthcoming debate on the Government's Vaccination Bill should give interest to a volume which Messrs. Swan Sonnenschein and Co. are bringing out. It is entitled "A Century of Vaccination and What it Teaches," and the author is Dr. Scott Tebb, of Bournemouth. He deals with his subject in a dispassionate style not always found in works referring to a burning question. Dr. Scott Tebb has made a series of investigations into the whole matter of compulsory vaccination. He sets out in detail the conclusions at which he has arrived, and the evidence which led him to these. Dr. Scott Tebb is well known at St. Thomas's Hospital, where he formerly held an appointment.

The Venezuela trouble gave British Guiana an interest to home readers which it never possessed before. Mr. Henry Kirke, as the result of a long residence in this colony, has written a book on it to appear shortly. It will have the title "Twenty-five Years in British Guiana," a map of the country, and illustrations. Messrs. Sampson Low, who publish the volume, will about the same time have ready another, which is called "The Romance of a Regiment." This is the "true and diverting story of the Giant Grenadiers of Potsdam," and "how they were caught and held in captivity." The writer is Mr. J. R. Hutchinson, and the matters of which he treats occurred between 1713 and 1740. The volume will have a colored frontispiece showing a Potsdam Grenadier in all his grandeur.

Messrs. Macmillan will publish a book in which Mr. H. C. Macdowell has sketched the careers of Henry of Guise, Catherine of Navarre, and Agrippa d'Aubigne. We all know what an inspiration their doings have been to the historical novel of to-day, and of an earlier date. They lived at a dramatic time in the history of France, and some of the most dramatic events of that time frame their lives. Mr. Macdowell's hardest task, perhaps, has been to winnow the essential material from the details with which it has been overlaid in the course of generations.

After passing through eleven editions, at a higher price, Mr. Crockett's "Stickit Minister" is now to be published by Mr. Fisher Unwin at half-a-crown. "Silence and Other Stories" is a new book by Miss Mary E. Wilkins which Messrs. Harper announce for early publication. The tales, as would be supposed, relate to New England. Sir Walter Besant's novel, "The Revolt of Man," is being reissued by Messrs. Chatto within a few days. This book was published anonymously at first, and it was only after it had made a hit that the authorship became known. Mr. Lane has two novels ready for immediate publication, "The Bishop's Dilemma," by Miss Ella d'Arcy, and "A Year's Exile," by a new writer, Mr. George Bourne. Messrs. Putnam's have practically ready Anna Katharine Green's new story, "Lost Man's Lane." It presents a second episode in the life of one of her former heroines, Amelia Butterworth.

Dean Goulburn, of Norwich, left a devotional book—an exposition on the Lord's Prayer—which Mr. Murray will publish in the autumn. Mr. Edward Arnold will, early in the month, publish the volume, "A Mingled Yarn," in which Nathaniel Gubbins, a widely-known sporting writer, sets down his autobiography. Under the name of "Unicorn Quartos," a series of books, each containing new and hitherto inedited work by some one artist, will be published by the Unicorn Press. The first will be 'A Book of Giants," woodcuts by Mr. Strang; and the second A Book of Images, pen-and-ink drawings, by Mr. W. T. Horton. They were to be ready on April 5. Messrs. J. M. Dent and Co. will issue this month a large-paper edition of "The High History of the Holy Grail," limited to 150 copies, printed on hand-made paper, with proofs of Sir Edward Burne-Jones's illustrations on India paper.

Sir William Martin Conway's new book, "With Ski and Sledge over Arctic Glaciers" will be published at once by Messrs. Dent and Co. It is illustrated from photographs by Mr. Garwood.

The next volume in Messrs. Bell and Sons' popular "All England Series" will be Mr. A. W. Rumney's "Cycle Touring." Mr. Rumney, who was one of the most active members of the Cambridge University Cycling Club, conducts the tourist section of the wheelman's paper, "Cycling."

Messrs. Oliphant, Anderson, and Ferrier will shortly publish a book by Mr. Wilson. It is entitled "Leaders in Literature," and contains appreciations, of the Brownings, Mr. Herbert Spencer, Ruskin Lowell, Carlyle and Emerson, Arnold, and George Eliot.

Following in the footsteps of the authors of "Lizerunt" and "Liza of Lambeth," Mr. Samuel Gordon is writing a story of life in Walworth, which will shortly appear in book form.

Mr. W. C. Scully, one of the most popular of South African writers, has been studying Boer life on the spot. The result is a volume entitled "Between Sun and Sand," which is to be issued by Messrs. Methuen.

Mr. Stopford Brooke's next work "The New Testament and Modern Life," is in the press, and will soon be published by Messrs. Isbister and Co.—The same publishers will soon issue Mrs. Hugh Fraser's new story, "The Looms of Time," and Hesba Strettons's "The Soul of Honour."

Mr. Paul Leicester Ford's novel, "The Honourable Peter Stirling," is not only a great success in New York, with the political life of which it deals, but also throughout the States. Though so recently published, thirty thousand copies of it have been sold in America. It is to be issued in London immediately by Messrs. Hutchinson.

"A Century of Vaccination" is the title of a book which Dr. Scott Tebb, late of St. Thomas's Hospital, has written, and which Messrs. Sonnenschein will publish in a few days. It will appear in good time, for the Parliamentary debate on vaccination is approaching. Dr. Scott Tebb supports the conclusions which the anti-vaccinationists, Dr. Creighton and Professor Crookshank, have arrived at respecting the true character of cowpox. He deals exhaustively with the subject, quoting statistics of results, and summarising the views of physicians and other scientific inquirers who agree with the two authorities whom we have just named.

NOTICES.

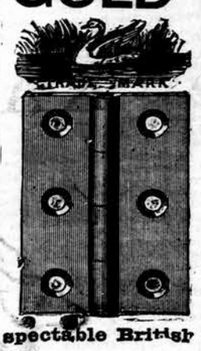
YOU CAN TAKE

MALTINE with Cod Liver Oil when all other forms of the Oil disagree.

It is so palatable and digestible that "Patients unable to tolerate the purest and most, carefully prepared cod liver oil can readily digest and assimilate it when combined with Maltine."

British Medical Journal.

GOLD & Co.'s



BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND, WROUGHT IRON HINGES ARE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET.

Indentors can obtain same through all respectable British Merchants.

Neave's Food

"Contains all the elements of Food in an easily digested form."
GORDON STABLES, M.D., R.N.

For Infants—
"An excellent Food, admirably adapted to the wants of infants and young persons, and, being rich in phosphates and potash, is of the greatest utility in supplying the bone-forming and other indispensable elements of food."
SIR CHAS. A. CAMERON, M.D.

Invalids—
"May rely upon it whenever a diet of this class is required."
H. C. BARTLETT, PH.D., F.C.S.

Growing Children—
"The children I have known fed upon it have invariably been models of good health."
WILLIAM JOHN, M.R.C.S.E., L.S.A.

And

The Aged—
"The Food is equally suitable to Invalids and Old People."
"MEDICAL MAGAZINE."

Best and Cheapest.
In 1-lb. Patent Air-Tight Tins.

Thousands of testimonials prove the excellence of ARBENZ'S CELEBRATED 'MANDARIN' RAZORS, with fully warranted interchangeable blades, which never require grinding. All who use them speak with unbounded enthusiasm of their capacities, and even those with the strongest beards and most tender skins are unanimous in saying that with no other Razors can they obtain such a remarkably easy and perfectly luxurious shave as with Arbenz's. Made by A. Arbenz, Jougne, France, and Birmingham. Introducer of the original and only genuine "Gem" Air Guns. Insist upon having guns marked "Arbenz," with trade mark "A" in Swiss cross for first quality, and "B" in Swiss cross for second or cheaper quality. Of principal Importers and Dealers.

NO STABLE IS COMPLETE WITHOUT

For Sprains, Curbs, and Splints when forming.
For Over-reaches, Chapped Heels, Wind Galls
For Rheumatism in Horses.
For Sore Throats and Influenza.
For Broken Knees, Bruises, Capped Hocks.
For Sore Shoulders, Sore Backs.
For Sprains, Cuts, Bruises in Dogs.
For Cramp in Birds.
Indispensable in any stable, but especially in the stable of a Master of Hounds.
HADDINGTON,
Master of Berwickshire Hounds.

Fortify the System against Disease

PURE BLOOD SECURES GOOD HEALTH.

WILKINSON'S

ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA

Estd. since 1829. SARSAPARILLA

Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most

WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD

THE SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, WEAK AND LANGUID FEELINGS, &c.

over 60 Years' WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.

IMPORTANT EVIDENCE.

REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—LANCET.
"We recommend your Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla."—MEDICAL REVIEW.
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—SIR R. MARTIN.
The Late LORD CLYDE said:—"I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"It cured me of Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—EARL OF ALDBOROUGH.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

INDISPENSABLE TO ALL WHO VALUE HEALTH.

WILKINSON'S (Established since 1829.) HAS STOOD THE TEST OF TIME, AND THE VERY HIGHEST AUTHORITIES pronounce it SARSAPARILLA THE BEST.

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS AND DEALERS IN MEDICINES.

AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited. KEMP & Co., &c., &c.

Cheapest for Beef Tea and Kitchen Use.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT.

Always look for the BLUE SIGNATURE. There are many imitations which have not the same flavour and are not so carefully manufactured.

COVENTRY CROSS CYCLES.

Second to None.

Unequalled FOR Strength, Quality, AND Finish.

THE COVENTRY CROSS CYCLE Co., Ltd., COVENTRY, ENGLAND.

Fully Illustrated Catalogue gratis and post free on application to our Works at Coventry or the Manager of this Paper. AGENTS WANTED.

A Delicious Jelly

REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES.

MOIR'S Table-Jelly Powder PATENTED

made in Half a minute by the mere addition of Boiling Water

IN PINT PACKETS.
FLAVOURS—LEMON, ORANGE, VANILLA, RASPBERRY &c. &c.
Head Offices—LONDON, E.C.

M&Co.

GOLD MEDAL, Health Exhibition, London.

Benger's Food

FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS, & THE AGED.

Delicious, Nutritive, Digestible.

From an Eminent Surgeon:
"After a lengthened experience of Foods, both at home and in India, I consider 'Benger's Food' incomparably superior to any I have ever prescribed."

BENGER'S FOOD is sold in Tins by Chemists, &c., everywhere.

An editorial in the INDIAN MEDICAL RECORD, of October 16th, 1897, says:—
"For many years in India, a large number of enterprising firms in England and Europe have been flooding the market with so-called Foods for Infants and Children. It is remarkable to note how one after another these various brands of doubtful virtue have ceased to appear. Time and the public conscience have pronounced their verdict—and to-day we find BENGER almost alone. The admirable combination of the nutritive elements is so perfectly brought about as to render their digestion a matter of pleasant facility for the weakest man or the frailest infant. To-day the medical profession of India finds it cannot do otherwise than stand by a friend who has proved his only criterion to public support, namely REAL WORTH."

Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses.

BATHGATE & Co., Calcutta

MILKMAID BRAND CONDENSED MILK

The "Milkmaid" Brand is guaranteed to contain all the cream of the original milk. In the process of manufacture nothing but water is removed, nothing but the best refined sugar added.
Avoid low-priced brands from which the cream has been abstracted, and ask for the "Milkmaid" Brand, the best for all purposes.

Largest Sale in the World.

LEA & PERRINS'

OBSERVE THAT THE SIGNATURE

Lea & Perrins

IS NOW PRINTED IN BLUE INK DIAGONALLY ACROSS THE OUTSIDE WRAPPER of every Bottle of the ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Sold Wholesale by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse & Blackwell, Ltd., London; and Export Oilmen generally.

RETAIL EVERYWHERE.

EVERY TRAVELLING-TRUNK & HOUSEHOLD THROUGHOUT THE WORLD ought to contain A BOTTLE of ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.'

It prevents any over-acid state of the blood. It should be kept in every bedroom in readiness for any emergency. Be careful to avoid rash acidulated salines, and use ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' to prevent the bile becoming too thick and (impure) producing a gummy, viscous, clammy stickiness or adhesiveness in the mucous membrane of the intestinal canal, frequently the pivot of diarrhœa and disease. ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' prevents and removes diarrhœa in the early stages.

WITHOUT SUCH A SIMPLE PRECAUTION THE JEOPARDY OF LIFE IS IMMENSELY INCREASED.

ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' is the best and simplest preparation for REGULATING the action of the LIVER that has yet been discovered, and removes effete gouty, rheumatic matter, or any form of poison from the blood. No one should go for a change of air WITHOUT a SUPPLY of THIS INVALUABLE PREPARATION.

FEVERISH COLDS, SCARLET FEVER, SMALL POX, PYÆMIA, ERYSIPELAS, MEASLES, GANGRENE, and almost every mentionable disease.—"I have been a nurse for ten years, and have nursed cases of Scarlet Fever, Pyæmia, Erysipelas, Measles, Gangrene, Cancer, and almost every mentionable disease. During the whole time I have not been ill myself for a single day, and this I attribute in a great measure to the use of ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT,' which has kept my BLOOD in a PURE STATE. I recommend it to all my patients during convalescence. ITS VALUE as a MEANS of HEALTH CANNOT be OVER-ESTIMATED."—A PROFESSIONAL NURSE (*Qualified*).

THE VALUE OF ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' CANNOT BE TOLD.
Its success in Europe, Asia, Africa, America, Australia, and New Zealand proves it.

There is no doubt that where ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease it has, in innumerable instances, PREVENTED a SERIOUS ILLNESS. Its effect on any DISORDERED and FEVERISH condition is SIMPLY MARVELLOUS. It is in fact NATURE'S OWN REMEDY, and AN UNSURPASSED ONE.

CAUTION.—Examine each bottle, and see the capsule is marked ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.' Without it, *you have been imposed on by a WORTHLESS IMITATION.* Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., at the 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, LONDON, by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

PRESERVE YOUR TEETH and teach the Children to do so, by using CALVERT'S

CARBOLIC TOOTH POWDER

Each is prepared with CALVERT'S purest Carbolic—the best Dental Preservative. They Purify the Breath and prevent Infection by Inhalation.

THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY DENTIFRICES.

THE SHAHZADA liked CALVERT'S CARBOLIC TOOTH POWDER so much that he ordered a large supply for home use.

6d., 1/-, 1/6, and 1-lb. 5/- Tins.

CARBOLIC TOOTH PASTE

6d., 1/-, and 1/6 Pots.

AVOID IMITATIONS, WHICH ARE NUMEROUS AND UNRELIABLE.

F. C. CALVERT & Co., MANCHESTER.
AWARDED 80 GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS AND DIPLOMAS.

THE BOONS AND BLESSINGS

Recommended by 3007 News. papers

"They are a Treasure." *Standard*

Sold by all Station s.

They come as boon and a blessing to men. The Pickwick, the Owl and the Waverley Pen.

"The Waverley Pen a Treasure." *Standard*

"The Owl Pen is par excellence the Ladies' Pen." *Court Journal*

"The Pickwick Pen embodies an improvement of great value." *Engineer.*

MACNIVEN & CAMERON, LTD. WAVERLEY WORKS. EDINBURGH.

The only Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-84, open to all Countries

REGISTERED DR LALOR'S TRADE MARK.

PHOSPHODYNE

HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For thirty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for Brain Wreckage, Paralysis, Sleeplessness, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.

Its energizing effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eye brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

Beware of vile imitations!—Non genuine without the British Government Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England," engraved thereon.

Thousands of unimpeachable testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, & ENERGY.

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.

MANUFACTURED ONLY AT DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY HAMPSTEAD LONDON, ENGLAND.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

"THE DIAMOND JUBILEE" CIGARETTES.

REGISTERED TRADE MARK.

REGISTERED TRADE MARK.

Per Box of 50, Re 1-8.

It is with every confidence of still further public support that I have taken the liberty of presenting to my numerous customers a new brand of Cigarettes which, I am sanguine, will meet with merited recognition. The brand is appropriate to the auspicious occasion, and I venture to trust that the unanimous verdict of intending patrons will be favourable, inasmuch as these Cigarettes are manufactured from the **finest quality of Yenidje Turkish Tobacco**.

One trial will ensure permanent orders from those who enjoy a cool fragrant Cigarette.

D. MACROPOLO
GENERAL TOBACCONISTS TO H. E. THE VICEROY
BOMBAY—AND—CALCUTTA

THE VALUE OF
ONE BATTLESHIP

IS PAID EVERY YEAR INTO THE BRITISH REVENUE ON
JAMES WATSON & Co's LTD.
CELEBRATED DUNDEE WHISKY.

Gold Medals, Paris, 1878, 1889.
THE ONLY AWARD **JOSEPH GILLOTT'S PENS** AT CHICAGO, 1893.
Of Highest Quality; and Having Greatest Durability, are Therefore CHEAPEST.
Numbers for use by Bankers
Barrel Pens, 225, 226, 262. Slip Pens, 332, 909, 287, 166, 404. In fine, medium, & broad Points.

EDWARDS'
HARLENE FOR THE HAIR
THE GREAT
HAIR PRODUCER AND RESTORER.
Is the Best Dressing, specially prepared and Perfumed for Toilet Use.
"Harlene" Produces Luxuriant Hair, prevents it falling off and turning Grey.
Unequalled for Promoting the Growth of the Beard and Moustache.
THE WORLD-RENOWNED REMEDY FOR BALDNESS.
For Curing Weak and Thin Eyelashes, Preserving, Strengthening, and Rendering the Hair beautifully Soft. For removing Scurf, Dandruff, etc., also for Restoring Grey Hair to its Natural Colour, it is without a rival. Physicians and Analysts pronounce it to be devoid of any metallic or other injurious ingredients. 1/-, 2/6, and (triple 5/6 size) 4/6 per bottle. May be had from Chemists, Hairdressers and Stores all over the world.
"EDWARDS' HARLENE" CO., 95 & 96, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.

S. & H. HARRIS

FOR Boots, Shoes, Harness, AND ALL Black Leather Articles.
Does not injure the Leather.
Requires no Brushing.
ASK FOR IT.

S. & H. HARRIS'S SADDLE PASTE
FOR SADDLES, BROWN HARNESS, ETC.
WATERPROOF.
HARNESS LIQUID Or Self-shining Jet. | JET BLACK OIL FOR HARNESS.
Sold by all Saddlers, Ironmongers and Storekeepers.
Manufactory: LONDON, E.

BEETHAM'S GLYCERINE AND CUCUMBER

For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE
IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER,
Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and
RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.
It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal! Sold by all Chemists.
Sole Makers M. BEETHAM & SON, Chemists, Cheltenham, England.

MESSRS. TREACAER & Co., BOMBAY.

MARCKS & Co., Ld., of Bombay and Poona, have the pleasure to announce that they have succeeded in influencing THE PREMIER CYCLE Co., Ld., to build a SOUND and SERVICEABLE Bicycle at a price that will bring a Machine within touch of those who either cannot or will not invest in the more costly models. The outcome of their endeavours is the

"KANGAROO" or Indian Premier, which is built by the Premier Cycle Co., Ld., of weldless tubes and fitted with the "WARWICK" Pneumatic Tyre licensed under the Welch Patent.

MARCKS & Co., Ld., are prepared to back these Weldless Roadsters for Excellence, Appearance and Wear against any Machine manufactured of Weldless Tubing.

Ladies' Cash Rs. 275. Credit Rs. 300.

Gents' Cash Rs. 250. Credit Rs. 275.

The "KANGAROO."
The "KANGAROO."
The "KANGAROO."
The "KANGAROO."

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

THE MODERN "JUDGMENT OF PARIS."
(PARIS EXHIBITION, 1889.)

Pears

THE ONLY GOLD MEDAL ever awarded solely for Toilet Soap at any International Exhibition in the World.

TWENTY Highest Awards, representing the consensus of Opinion of more than 100 Analysts and Soapmakers.

RIGAUD'S WHITE VIOLET EXTRACT
This delicate perfume is persistent as an EXTRACT for the Handkerchief.
The Soap and Toilet Powder are adopted by refined society.
RIGAUD et Cie PERFUMERS PARIS

Each bottle is equivalent to the perfume of 10,000 WHITE VIOLETS

THE REMINGTON TYPEWRITER

The Original and the Standard Writing Machine of the World
Excels in Legibility and Beauty of Work, Ease, and Convenience of Operation, Simplicity, Durability and Speed.
Writes Capitals and Small Letters, Punctuation Marks' Figures, Commercial Signs, Accented Letters, etc., in any Language that employs the Roman Character, as well as some that do not. Can be equipped on order for the special requirements of Political, Commercial, Legal Literary, Scientific, or Medical users.
Illustrated Catalogue sent on Application to
WARDEN & CO.,
SOLE IMPORTERS,
7 Hummum, Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Agents for LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, LTD.

BY SPECIAL WARRANT PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN AND EMPRESS OF INDIA.

CELEBRATED OILMAN'S STORES.

EPPS'S COCOA

Possesses the following Distinctive Merits]
DELICACY OF FLAVOR.
SUPERIORITY IN QUALITY.
GRATEFUL and COMFORTING to the NERVOUS or DYSPEPTIC.
NUTRITIVE QUALITIES UNRIVALLED.
YOUR GROCER AND STOREKEEPER SELL IT.
In ¼ lb. and 1 lb. Tins only.
Prepared by JAMES EPPS & Co., Homœopathi Chemists, London, gland

EPPS'S COCOA

SUPERIOR to Vaseline and Cucumbers

CRÈME SIMON marvellous for softening, whitening and perfuming the complexion. Most efficacious for light affections of the skin.
J. SIMON, 13, rue Grange-Batelière, PARIS
Perfumers, Druggists, and Fancy Goods Stores

Stephens' Inks
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

Printed and published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.; Messrs. KEYMER & Co., 1, Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.—Paris: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co.